

TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 60

MARCH 1, 1941

NO. 1

HELPS
HOLD DOWN
CAPITAL
INVESTMENT

One problem of an expanding industry today is holding down capital investments while increasing capacity and maintaining productive equipment at the highest levels of efficiency.

THE SONOCO ROVING CAN

ADMIRABLY FILLS THIS NEED

FIRST: . . It represents a lower investment.

SECOND: It meets the most rigid standards of efficiency.

THIRD: . It outlasts any normal depreciation rate.

The Sonoco Roving Can costs less because its construction is entirely different . . Made as a laminated tube, impregnated for great toughness and strength—treated to resist moisture and oils—fitted with cold drawn steel at points of wear.

VISIT OUR SPACE No. 237
GREENVILLE TEXTILE SHOW
MARCH 31 - APRIL 5, 1941

SONOCO MAKES *EVERYTHING* IN *PAPER CARRIERS*

SONOCO PRODUCTS COMPANY

HARTSVILLE
S. C.

DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY

This is where
Roving Cans
wear out first.



*It couldn't be done
So we did it!*

ANNOUNCING *The* CHECK-MASTER

An amazingly simple device—designed, engineered and perfected over a long experimental period . . . tested and tried in our own plant, and on various type looms in several large mills—has convincingly demonstrated it will:

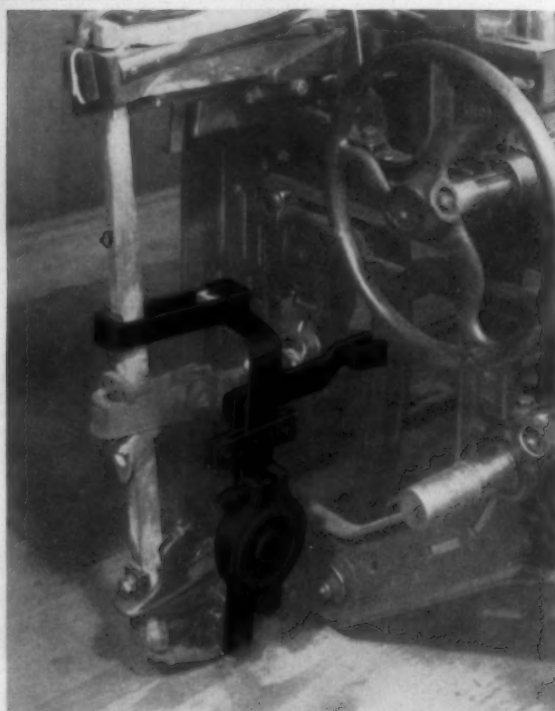
1. *Eliminate check strap.*
2. *Accurately "check" the loom.*
3. *Eliminate all check strap maintenance and adjusting problems, and—*
4. *Produce more uniform fabric.*

Practical mill men who have seen and used the CHECK-MASTER say it is an outstanding improvement in precision weaving.

The CHECK-MASTER is made in pairs to fit any type loom. It requires no drilling or special fittings to install. It takes up no usable space. Its three points of adjustment



Model for XD Loom



Installation on K Model Loom

can be permanently set for accurate control of movement of picker stick. Any loom mechanic can easily install the CHECK-MASTER after watching our own erectors equip and adjust several looms.



Visitors to the Greenville Textile Show are invited to visit our plant at 619 Rutherford Street and see the CHECK-MASTER demonstration.

Complete description with experience story to date will be supplied upon request.

W. D. DODENHOFF COMPANY
GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Manufacturers of CHECK-MASTER

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Guest Editorial

IN the crisis which this country is now facing, in common with the other Democratic Nations of the world, the great majority of us are in agreement that our one pressing need is to produce to the limit all the things that are necessary to make ourselves safe from attack from any source.

There may be differences of opinion as to details but on the one great issue of preparedness there is a common thought and a common purpose.

The textile industry has pledged itself to do its share in the work of preparation and is meeting the situation to the utmost of its ability and will continue to do so. Because of its potential over-capacity to care for the normal peace time demand, it is able to meet the need for increased production without the necessity of greatly expanding its plants.

There is, however, one situation which the industry must face regardless of when the war terminates or in what manner it is terminated. In the aftermath of war, there always comes an economic struggle for participation in World Trade, and to meet this situation the textile industry should set its house in order as rapidly as possible. No amount of sentiment will offset the difference in quality or price when we offer our wares to other countries.

It is true that in recent years this country has not had a very large export trade in textiles, but it can ill afford to lose that little nor can it afford to have its domestic markets invaded by the competition of countries with low standards of living, low wages, and enforced long hours. Unless we can overcome these competi-

tive features with better methods and better equipment, we cannot hope to meet them successfully.

In all of the major industries of this country the cry has been for better tools and it is only through the use of them that we have been able to maintain our competitive position in the markets of the world, and the textile industry is not exceptional in this respect.

It is peculiarly fortunate, therefore, that we are having a Textile Machinery Show in Greenville this spring and probably at no time in the long history of these shows has the need for it been greater.

While the industry has made much progress in keeping its methods abreast of the times, it is still a fact that much of our equipment is obsolete and inefficient. If, therefore, we prepare ourselves to make a satisfactory product at a reasonable price, it must be done by the use of better tools and better methods in order to secure a high unit production per operative.

It will be too late to renovate the industry after competition from abroad is freed from the restrictions now imposed on it by military necessities, just as surely as it is too late to prepare for war when the enemy is storming the gates. Many countries have learned the lesson of unpreparedness in the military sense and this industry has that example before it and should heed the warning before it is too late.

J. E. Serrine

President

J. E. Serrine & Company

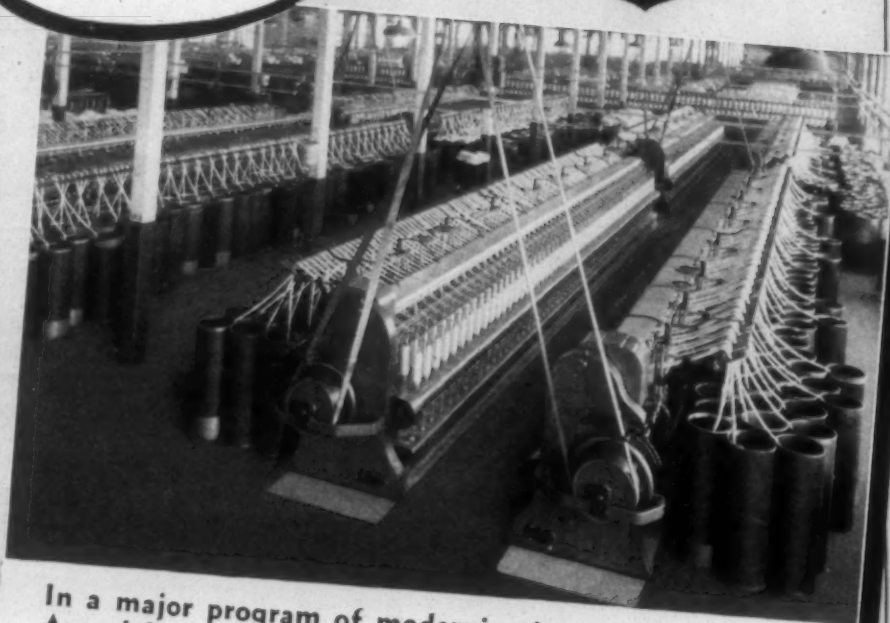
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Avondale

THE HUMAN SIDE OF INDUSTRY

MODERN INDUSTRY is impossible without modern mills, modern machinery and modern systems of production. Avondale takes a deep pride in the fact that its equipment and technical supervision are up-to-date, complete, efficient.

AVONDALE SOUNDS THE NOTE OF PROGRESS



In a major program of modernization at Avondale Mills, Whitin machinery has played an important part.

Whitin Inter-Draft and Super-Draft Roving, and Whitin Long Draft Spinning have been installed in a number of their plants.*

The insert shows eight new Inter-Draft Slubbers at Lafayette.

* Sycamore,
Lafayette,
Sally B,
Eva Jane,
Catherine,
Alexander City,
Pell City,
Central Plant,

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASS., U. S. A.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ATLANTA, GA.



The Marketing Certificate Plan—A Farmers' Tariff

By W. M. McLaurine

IN the arguments for a processing tax, the former unconstitutional measure, and now relating to the Marketing Certificate Plan, the statement is frequently made that industry has a tariff to protect its products, therefore, the farmer should be equally protected, and then they say that the Marketing Certificate Plan offers such protection.

Perhaps this statement should be given a little serious consideration because as a general statement it may seem to have a certain appeal of fairness to it, an analysis of it may show some fallacies in the argument.



In an address by Hon. Claude R. Wicard, Secretary of Agriculture, at the Farm and Home Week Convocation, at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., on January 15, 1941, there are some pertinent statements concerning our cotton consumption and a reference to the tariff.

Secretary Wicard indicates that agricultural exports

have been decreasing rather steadily, although intermittently, for the last 40 years. We shall quote his exact words:

"The facts are that the trend of American farm exports has been downward since the turn of the century. Now, I don't mean to say that the decline has been constant. You know better than that. It has been by fits and starts. Exports shot up during the World War days. But they had been declining before that for 15 years. Exports fell off like a stone dropped from a tower after the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930.

"But here is the important thing to remember: The long-time trend in our exports is downward. For a long

time our national policies have been such as to discourage rather than encourage our farm exports. Also, the rest of the world has lived in fear of war during our generation, and the nations of the Old World have been trying to become self-sufficient for food. Also, new land in this hemisphere and in the Eastern Hemisphere has been broken out for cultivation by the millions of acres in the past 40 years. The outcome is a picture of our exports and of foreign production that you can make by thinking of the letter X.

"Start the line of our farm exports at the upper left hand corner of the X. That's the year 1900. The line goes down to the lower right hand corner. That's the year 1940. Forty years of decline. Start the line of amount of farm goods produced in other countries at the lower left hand corner. That's the year 1900. It ends at the upper right hand corner of the X. That's 1940. Forty years of increase in foreign production; 40 years of decline in American farm exports.

"That's the X in our equation for the future of American Agriculture.

"How many years did it take us to realize that the last World War speeded up the decline in our exports? I can't answer the question because we still seem to be unable to get universal acceptance even of the fact that the declining trend has been going on—much less unanimity as to the causes.

"In the interim between World Wars Nos. 1 and 2, we took some very far-reaching steps that concealed the declining trend. We loaned billions to Europe to buy war products. We found later what we should have known all the time, that it wasn't a loan—it was a gift; which, after all, is one way of keeping up exports. Also during that period we decided to raise our tariffs which is just as effective in accomplishing the opposite—stopping exports. Then we said, 'We won't give foreign countries any more products.' We bought their gold, and they used some of the dollar exchange thus created to buy agricultural

products. But war came and the dollar exchange created by gold purchases was used to buy armaments, not farm products. In any case, gold purchases could not indefinitely continue to make export markets for farm or other products. We have the largest share of the world's gold supply already. Recently we tried export subsidies on agricultural products. We said 'We will use Government funds to deal in a very competitive world market.' In some ways, results seemed successful but in others they didn't.

"The fact of the matter is that in the past 20 years our only action that offered a real solution to the problem of lost exports for American products was the Reciprocal Trade Agreements program. Now, although we have very carefully tried in operating this program to avoid unduly increasing imports of products that compete with American products, some agricultural leaders still are very stoutly resisting this attempt to restore international trade, and incidentally to bring about a better understanding and greater mutual confidence between us and other nations.

"Long before World War No. 2 broke out, some countries were using the barter method of carrying on international trade. But we could not get exports by participating in this kind of trade—even if we wanted to—unless we were willing to give up our tariffs and our exchange built upon gold."

The paragraphs just quoted contain several statements worth considering.

The first statement is that the tariff and our exchange built upon gold have seriously, if not entirely, been the major factors in the destruction of world markets. "*Exports fell off like a stone dropped from a tower after the Smoot-Hawley Act of 1930.*"

A second fact of importance is the inference of the inability of this nation to recapture its foreign trade because of our tariffs and our exchange built upon gold. In fact, we are not in a position to barter while most of the other nations of the world will and must barter for economic and political reasons.

A third fact of implication is that farmers must depend more and more upon the domestic market for the consumption of their products.

With this introduction from statements made recently by the Secretary, we shall try to make a few deductions, stating at the outset that we are not experts on tariffs or international trade, but we do claim to have a limited amount of everyday practical experience in meeting these problems of life.

Marketing Certificate Will Destroy Domestic Markets

Certain government officials say that the Marketing Certificate Plan will do for the farmers what the tariff has done for industry. Secretary Wicard concurs in this statement. He says that the tariff has destroyed world export markets for this nation. We say that the Marketing Certificate Plan will destroy domestic markets for the cotton farmer.

The tariff and the economic necessity of other nations have made them struggle for self-sufficiency. Agricultural and technical science have enabled them to make many changes in their agricultural modes of living and enabled them to develop many substitutes for materials that were

once imported, England was for a long period of time a free trade nation because it was a great furnisher of materials and supplies to the nations of the world and she wanted to keep those markets open and trade flowing freely. The United States today is the greatest supply storehouse in the world of many commodities both raw and manufactured. Because of international jealousies and economic rivalries and determinations on the part of many nations to approach self-sufficiency, these markets are closed.

Cotton ekes out slowly through these trade barriers because of economic necessity but world export markets seem to be gone.

The government through its farm program has placed an internal tariff on cotton that has permitted Brazilian and Peruvian cotton to enter world markets at from \$5 to \$7.50 per bale lower than for cotton of equivalent American qualities. Even subsidies by the government failed to bring back the markets more than temporarily and partially. Canada, our next-door neighbor, and a good neighbor, is buying cotton from South America because the Agricultural Program of this Government has unwittingly placed a tariff on cotton that has raised its value above world markets.

Practically all of the synthetics and substitutes have had their origin in foreign countries and have then extended their manufacturing processes to this country.

U. S. Market Is Best

The domestic market of the United States remains the greatest and most dependable market for American cotton. Secretary Wicard says that the tariff was and is a potent factor in the destruction of the foreign markets. The statements above show the influence of the internal tariff of pegged prices on the foreign market structure.

We now come to the domestic market which is, we have said, the largest and most dependable market left for the cotton producers of this nation. Certain well meaning and well intentioned advocates in the U. S. Department of Agriculture recommend the Marketing Certificate Plan and rather proudly state that it is the farmer's tariff. It means placing a tariff, estimated by some as low as 5 cents per pound, by others as high as 7 cents per pound on cotton for the benefit of the farmer.

We quote again the statement of Secretary Wicard: "*Exports fell off like a stone dropped from a tower after the Smoot-Hawley Act of 1930.*" The Smoot-Hawley Act was an increase in tariff protection for many commodities grown and produced in the United States. Its reverberations and reactions, according to the Secretary of Agriculture, proved disastrous. Analogies are not always true and yet they are often indicative in their comparisons. The Marketing Certificate Plan, as applied to raw cotton for domestic consumption, is strongly similar to the Smoot-Hawley Act of 1930, as it applied to foreign-made products.

Science is doing much in this country. There are numerous substitutes and synthetics that can be used instead of cotton. The domestic market for cotton can be so disrupted by such a stringent measure, if it should be enacted, that some future Secretary of Agriculture could say, "*The domestic consumption of cotton in the United States fell off like a stone dropped from a tower after the*

passage of the Marketing Certificate Plan of 1941."

The American people are not patriotically or devotionally attached to any commodity or product when a serviceable substitute can be purchased at a lower price.

Every one, even government officials, agree that the Marketing Certificate Plan will reduce the consumption of cotton. It is our opinion that it will progressively reduce the consumption of cotton until the domestic market will be in as precarious condition as the foreign market is now.

Tariff Act Against South

"The tariff act, even in its most hopeful application, was presumed to be for the good of the entire country but it was administered in the interest of the industrial North and against the agricultural South. Railroad rates presumed to be in the interest of the country as a whole have been administered in order to keep industry where it is and have operated against the welfare of the agricultural areas," according to a letter written on February 7, 1941, by Donald Comer, chairman of the board of Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala., to Hon. Jno. H. Bankhead, U. S. Senator from Alabama.

These conditions prevent a greatly increased industrial expansion in agricultural areas where there are too many people and too low incomes because of lost markets. Secretary Wicard cautions that "we must realize that we can not reduce the number of people who live on cotton farms, or wheat farms, or tobacco farms, in the same proportion that the acreages of these commodities are reduced." The Marketing Certificate Plan will necessarily reduce acreages but it can not reduce people. It can and will increase unemployment and create an increasing unsolvable social problem. It is a market destroyer in the last area of hope.

But to return to the tariff again, we say that in our opinion the tariff has not only been a contributing factor in the destruction of our foreign markets, it has been unfair in its application and influence in the domestic market. We quote again from an address by Mr. Comer delivered before the National Cotton Council at Augusta, Ga., on January 28, 1941:

"Great injury has come to cotton through the tariff policies of the past. We have allowed cotton to be grouped with all agricultural products, as though the tariff hurt applied to all agriculture just as it did and does to cotton. This is not a fact. It is too often assumed that the tariff applies only to manufactured things. As a matter of fact all major farm products in this country are protected by tariff except cotton. Wheat, corn, oats, sugar, butter, cheese, livestock, potatoes, eggs, citrus fruits, etc., all have their tariff protection. Argentine corn and wheat have to pay 25c and 42c per bushel, respectively. Any proposal for even a small reduction in the tariff on Argentine wheat and corn meets immediate farmer resistance.

"Cotton farmers pay 1c tariff on their sugar, yet the sugar beet farmers of the West insist on tariff free jute for their grain and potato bags. The sweet potato is a natural Southern farm product and undoubtedly many acres could go out of cotton into sweet potatoes for the purpose of supplying a home need here of starch but here is another case of a Southern farm product without tariff

protection. Sago and Tapioca starch from the East Indies come into our country duty free and, of course, we can not compete with this product from Asiatic labor. We have an inadequate tariff on foreign vegetable oils; our domestic oils and fats sell at ruinous prices because of foreign imports, and to make matters worse, these foreign imports of oil are hauled from our ports to our processing centers at just half the freight charge applied to our domestic oils. Oleomargarine, a product largely made from our cottonseed oil, is the only food product in this country that has a Federal internal tariff tax levied against it; Wisconsin levies a 15c per pound prohibitive tax against it. These internal barriers must be eliminated and in our domestic market cotton must be given that same tariff protection extended to all other agricultural products."

The tariff rates assessed against commodities are levied after careful studies by the National Congress, and administratively are supervised by a Tariff Commission; the revenues go through regular channels of procedure and finally end up in the U. S. Treasury to be expended by orders and commitments in the general funds and for the public welfare.

The Marketing Certificate is a piece of paper which the manufacturer must buy for a price, determined by a small coterie of men in the U. S. Department of Agriculture who shall determine its price in terms of the pound value of cotton—which will be somewhere between world market price or pegged loan price and parity price. Parity price will be determined by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. World price will be determined by the market structure and the pegged or loan price will be determined by a small coterie of men in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. None of the funds collected from the Marketing Certificate Plan will be collected by the Internal Revenue Department, nor will it clutter up the accounts of the U. S. Treasury.

It would simply mean an allocation of power by the U. S. Government to a small coterie of men to assess, collect and distribute funds, independent of the regular and established methods of government in such procedures. This non-Treasury money collected would not be spent for the national good in the broad sense, by Congressional action, as all other funds are supposedly spent, but reappropriated, after an extraordinary administrative expense has been deducted, for a specific group or class.

Even if the dangers outlined in the earlier part of this discussion were not so eminent, the novelty and danger of such a precedent seems fraught with danger. It seems to us as a step toward the final destruction of the entire national taxing and revenue system. Even from this point of view, the analogy between the tariff and the Marketing Certificate Plan is incomparable and indicates operations and purposes of quite different natures.

The tariff is levied or supposed to be levied on commodities and products entering this country from foreign nations, which compete with or destroy the market situation of those products. To try to go into an analysis of this statement would be long and involved but the tariff principle is protection. Whether or not its application has been aborted into destructive reactions is a question for controversy. It does not apply on internal products of domestic origin.

(Continued on Page 39)

Cotton Mill Production Formulae

By John T. Kersey.

Written largely for use by the beginner, or mill worker interested in advancement, the following production information may prove of interest to any person in the mill. Some of Mr. Kersey's methods and computations are unorthodox, and may invoke some lively discussion.

Drawing Frame Production

The drawing production tables of the machine builders is made up from the delivery of the front steel roll, with allowances for tension draft between the front roll and calender roll, which must also be done by all who desire to use this roll to calculate the production from.

Allowance must also be made when operating with metallic rolls, due to the meshing of the flutes and the pitch, as they deliver about 1/3 more per revolution than the common roll, of equal diameter.

The standard speed of drawing front rolls is dependent on the quality of the stock, condition of the machine,

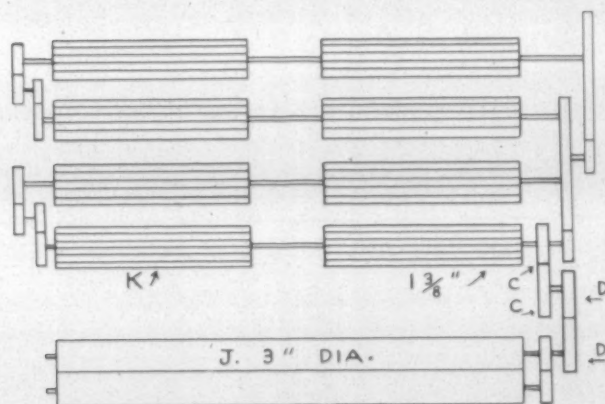


Fig. 4

what they have to produce in pounds and in a good many instances the opinion of the management, as they all differ more or less as to what should be the maximum speed.

As a rule the speed is somewhere between 250 and 350 revolutions per minute.

If it is desired to use the front roll to calculate the production from, refer to the drawing roll plan, Figure 4, the lettering of the gears. The speed of the calender roll, the tension draft and the production can be determined with the following formula when K=front roll diameter 1 3/8 inches; J=calender roll diameter 3 inches. Assuming

the speed of the front roll K 250 r.p.m., the speed of the calender=

$$\frac{250 \times C \times D}{c \times d} = \frac{250 \times 19 \times 42}{45 \times 37} = 119.8 \text{ r.p.m.}$$

$$\text{The tension draft between front roll and calender roll} = \frac{19 \times 42 \times 3}{45 \times 37 \times 1 \frac{3}{8}} = 1.0514$$

Assuming the sliver weighs 50 grains per yard from the calender roll J, the weight per yard delivered by the front roll K = 1.0514 × 50 = 52.57 grains.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{The front roll production} = \\ \frac{3.1416 \times 1 \frac{3}{8} \times 250 \times 52.57 \times 480}{36 \times 7000} = 108.3 \end{aligned}$$

Drawing Production Calender Roll Delivery

The speed of the calender roll being 119.8 and the diameter 3 inches, the pounds produced making 50-grain sliver=

$$\frac{3.1416 \times 3 \times 119.8 \times 480 \times 50}{36 \times 7000} = 107.6$$

Note: The slight difference in the pounds produced with different formulas is due to the decimals being carried farther in some cases, with the quantities multiplied either in the dividend or divisor, but such a small difference is of no importance in the total production of a machine considering the time lost from various causes.

The total production of a drawing frame is the pounds per delivery × the total deliveries.

Roving Frame Production

The production tables of the roving machinery builders show the doffs or sets per day, the hanks per spindle per day and the pounds per spindle per day. The allowance for stoppage is usually 15 minutes per doff. The total doffs per day per frame × 15 = the minutes per day stoppage allowed for all the spindles on the frame.

If a spindle for any cause is idle for a day of 480 minutes it will equal a frame of 100 spindles stopped. $1 \times 480 \div 100 = 4.8$ minutes.

Before it is possible to determine the doffs on sets per day, it is necessary to figure the minutes required to start with empty bobbins and run a set of full bobbins.

The total minutes in a day ÷ minutes required to run the doff + 15 minutes stoppage = doffs per day.

Any frame that puts twist in its product of necessity

200 MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILE EQUIPMENT

will display standard and improved installations, machinery, accessories, building, operating and office supplies, primary and fabricating materials, and parts at the

14th SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION • MARCH 31 to APRIL 5, 1941 • TEXTILE HALL, GREENVILLE, S. C.

The exhibits will answer any production question for manufacturers of yarn and cloth made of cotton, rayon, silk, and wool.

To meet competition successfully textile plants must continuously make replacements and improve equipment. It is essential to the prosperity of any mill that representatives of its financial and operating personnel attend the Exposition. Executives and Department Heads who do not receive tickets may obtain them upon request.

NOTE: This Exposition is exclusively for the textile industry. Due to the large attendance and crowded aisles, it is regretted that children under sixteen years of age cannot be admitted.

Through the Rooms Committee all who attend the Exposition will be able to obtain comfortable quarters. Address letters to Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C.

contracts or shortens the length of the delivery of the front roll. Referring to figure 5, as fast as the stock comes from the front roll FR, the flyers F put the twist in and the roving R is wound on the bobbins B.

The greater the twist the more the contraction in length. With no tension on the ends, between the front roll FR and the bobbins B, the roving will contract one to two per cent depending on the amount of twist being put in the roving.

But this contraction is partly, if not completely off set with the stretch due to the tension between the front roll and the bobbins. This stretch is very great sometimes causing the roving to pull apart and break the ends down. However, the frame will not run successfully without enough tension to keep the diameter of the bobbins even or the same on all the spindles from start to finish

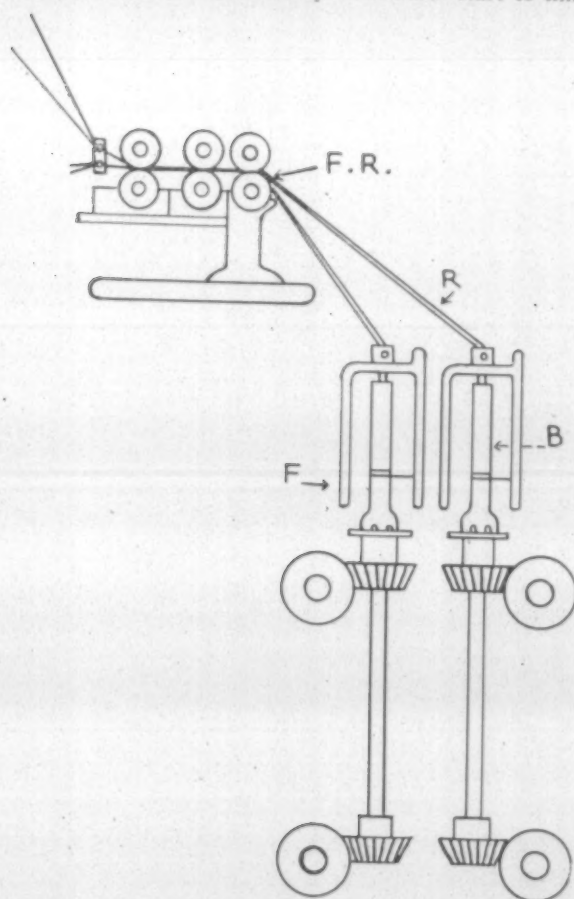


Fig. 5

of the doff. The least amount that can be got along with is best considering the quality of the roving.

Overseers of sufficient experience around roving frames can tell at a glance whether the ends are too tight or slack for producing good roving.

From 1.5 to 1.7 per cent stretch is about all that the roving will stand when putting standard twist in the roving. 1.7 stretch is a draft of $101.7 \div 100 = 1.017$.

Any more draft pulls the strands of roving partly apart, causes stoppage and breaks back in the spinning creels.

Minutes Required Per Set

The factors used or incorporated in the formulas for

ascertaining the minutes required to run a full set of bobbins on roving frames, spinning and twister frames are

A=Inches per hank 30240

B=Hanks per pound

C=Twist per inch

D=Cotton on full bobbin (lbs.)

E=Speed of spindles r.p.m.

F=Minutes required

The formula,

$$F = \frac{A \times B \times C \times D}{E}$$

If B=2.60 hank, C=1.93 turns per inch, D=.875 pounds per full bobbin, and E=1050 revolutions per minute of spindles.

$$F = \frac{30240 \times 2.60 \times 1.93 \times .875}{1050} = 126.4$$

The sets per day = $480 \div (126.4 + 15) = 480 \div 141.4 = 3.39$ per day of 8 hours.

Roving Frame Production

3.39 doffs = 3.39 full bobbins per spindle per day of 8 hours.

$3.39 \times .875 = 2.97$ pounds per day per spindle.

$2.97 \times 2.60 = 7.72$ hanks per spindle per day of 8 hours.

$$\text{A hank} = \frac{30240}{36} = 840 \text{ yards.}$$

As allowance has been made for stoppage the above production is net.

Roving Frame Production

FORMULA NO. 2

Another formula for determining the minutes required to run a doff of full bobbins on a roving frame, spinning frame and twister, which for convenience I designate as formula No. 2, is also accurate and reliable.

The factors used in this formula are

A=Pounds cotton on bobbin

B=Hanks per pound

C=Yards per hank, 840

D=Yards per revolution front roll.

E=Revolutions per minute of front roll

$$\text{The formula, } \frac{A \times B \times C}{D \times E}$$

If A=.875, B=2.60, D=.0981, and E=154 r.p.m. for a roll $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch diameter, the minutes required to run a doff =

$$\frac{.875 \times 260 \times 840}{0.981 \times 154} = 126.5$$

$480 \div (126.5 + 15) = 3.39$ doffs per day.

$$\text{The yards per revolution of front roll} = \frac{3.1416 \times 1\frac{1}{8}}{36} = .0981$$

The delivery per revolution of the front roll is slightly

(Continued on Page 36)

Sheeting Panel May Be New Use for Much Cotton

Memphis, Tenn.—A “ply-wood sheeting panel” finished with cotton fabric for use in ordinary frame construction may develop a “big outlet” for raw cotton and at the same time provide more and better housing in the South. M. K. Horne, Jr., director of research for the National Cotton Council, said in a radio interview recently.

He described the panel as a regular ply-wood panel with a chemically fire-proofed layer of cotton fabric glued over the laminated sheets of good veneer.

“When we consider that it would require about \$3,000,000,000 to bring up the value of the two or three million farm homes in the twelve major cotton States to the average for the nation, we know we have a mighty big market for building materials,” Horne asserted.

Student Exposition and Style Show

Raleigh, N. C.—E. W. McLeod, of Carthage, and J. T. Shotwell, of Henderson, have been elected superintendent and assistant superintendent, respectively, of the 1941 Students' Textile Exposition which will be held in connection with the State College Style Show April 24th.

They were elected by fellow students in the Textile School. During the present year, McLeod and Shotwell are serving as student assistants in the yarn manufacture department. McLeod is vice-president of the Phi Psi textile fraternity, and Shotwell has headed the Tompkins Textile Society.

Foremen and assistant foremen from the various Textile School departments were chosen to assist in arranging for the Exposition. These officials follow, with the foremen listed first:

B. L. Little, of Mooresville, and R. J. Overcash, of Mooresville, yarn manufacture; J. D. Boger, of Concord, and G. R. Sedberry, of Concord, weaving; T. A. Johnson, Jr., of Liberty, and J. F. Blue, of Carthage, knitting; W. G. Holadia, of Roanoke Rapids, and K. A. Shinn, Jr., of China Grove, designing; J. E. Odegard, of Montclair, N. J., and E. C. Eaton, of Yadkinville, wool manufacture; W. S. Pearson, of Charlotte, and A. W. Powell, of Richmond, Va., dyeing.

F. M. Clements, of Greensboro, was elected chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements for the annual dance presented in connection with the Style Show and Textile Exposition. Other members are J. D. Gaskins, New Bern; B. F. Vaughn, Raleigh; J. C. Caton, Concord; and E. H. Hines, of Mount Airy.

About 150 girls from ten North Carolina colleges will participate in the Style Show, modeling costumes which they are now making from fabrics designed and woven by students in the State Textile School.

Samples of over 200 beautiful fabrics manufactured by the textile students were submitted to the girls.

Oil Spattered Warps Cut Loom Profits

Loom profits depend on perfect goods. “Seconds” reduce earnings. Perfect goods are impossible where oil drips and leaks.

7 out of 10 mills guard against oil spot losses. They use the drip-less, waste-less, modern lubricant **NON-FLUID OIL**.

They also save money on oil and application cost, for **NON-FLUID OIL** outlasts oil many times.

*Write today for free testing sample
and bulletin, “Lubrication of
Textile Machinery”*

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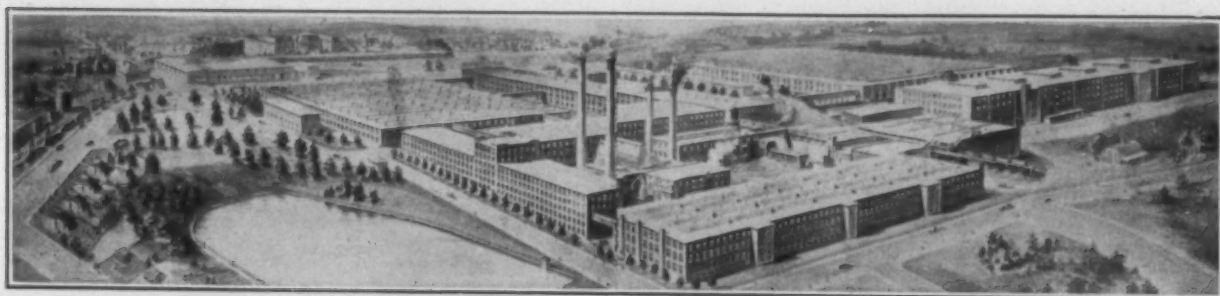
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MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANT

Better Lubrication at Less Cost per Month



Erecting, Overhauling and Fixing Looms

By Frank D. Herring

Following is the seventeenth chapter of a series of articles on loom fixing and loom maintenance by a practical mill man. Accompanied by illustrations of all portions of the loom, this series goes into minute detail explaining the various motions and their settings, timings, repairs, etc.

Drawbacks in Cloth

Drawbacks constitute a high percentage of imperfections and seconds in most all woven fabrics. Drawbacks are very often caused by things entirely out of the loom fixers control. However, there are some things the fixer can do to decrease and sometimes eliminate them.

Warp yarn with insufficient sizing on it will cause drawbacks. A warp that has been run with threads out of lease on the slasher will run up crossed or tangled behind the drop wires and cause drawbacks, and will also cause excessive yarn breakage. A bad lease on the warp or pattern from the tying in machine will cause the same troubles. Knotty, gouty yarn will also cause drawbacks.

If having trouble with drawbacks in the cloth, the fixer should do the following things: Run the warps with a reasonably tight tension. Check the harness settings; the harness too high or too low will tend to aggravate this trouble. See that the whip roll and the stop motion girts are set so as to eliminate, insofar as possible, any excessive drag or chafing on the warp yarn. Make sure that the heddles are all working freely on the heddle rods or ribs, and that the heddles are equally divided on each side of the rib hooks. Sometimes on certain fabrics a lease rod placed in the warp behind the drop wires will prevent drawbacks. Make sure that the temples are in good condition and properly adjusted. See that the drop wires are not binding on the drop wire bar. If using drag rolls make sure that they are perfectly smooth and free of any rust or corroded places.

Things the Loom Fixer Should Do When the Warp Is Out

Tighten the swords to the rocker shaft. See that the rocker shaft collars are in place and tightened. Tighten the parallels and the heel bolts. Check the parallel strap and the parallel plug, and if excessively worn replace with a new one. Tighten the parallel spring bolt. Make sure that the lay guide and the guide head are properly adjusted and tight. Check for excessive wear and tighten the protector rod caps and the protector rod center bearings. Tighten the sword lay bolts, the check strap holder and the cap screws in the back box plates. See that the temple straps are in place on the lay and not too badly worn for continued use. Remove excessive lost motion from the crank arms, and tighten all crank arm bolts and the set screws holding the crank pins. Tighten the protector rod fingers. Check the filling fork, and make sure that the fork prongs are entering the fork grate correctly and that the filling fork slide is properly set. Tighten the filling fork slide stand. Put the shuttle in the battery end with the transfer mechanism indicating a transfer. Turn the lay to front center position with the transferer or transfer hammer down, making sure that the lay is positioned correctly in relation to the transfer hammer, and the transfer hammer correctly adjusted in relation to the bobbin in the shuttle.

The above mentioned checking can be done by the fixer working from the front side of the loom, then he should go to the back side and proceed as follows: Tighten the crank and cam shaft bearings. Check the pick ball covers and make sure that they set high enough to clear the pick ball on top when the loom picks. Then tighten the pick ball covers. Tighten all bolts in the pick cam. Check the treadle rolls and pins, and make sure they are in good condition and the treadle rolls are tracking correctly on the harness cams. Check the head

gears and see that they mesh properly, as it is impossible to make a loom run properly if the head gears are excessively worn or too shallow in mesh. (The crank and cam shaft gears are commonly referred to as the head gears.) This is a very difficult job to perform with a warp on the loom, but is comparatively easy when the warp is off. If using an auxiliary cam shaft make sure that the gears are meshing properly and all bearings, brackets and studs are tight. The stop motion should be gone over thoroughly when the warp is out; see that the feeler bar is aligned with the serrated bars and tightened, and all other needed adjustments made and all excessively worn fibre bearings replaced. When the warp is on, the warp stop motion is the most difficult part of the loom to get to and work on; and the proper inspection and work while warp is off will avoid the necessity of working on it while warp is on. The job can be done much better, and much more quickly, when warp is off.

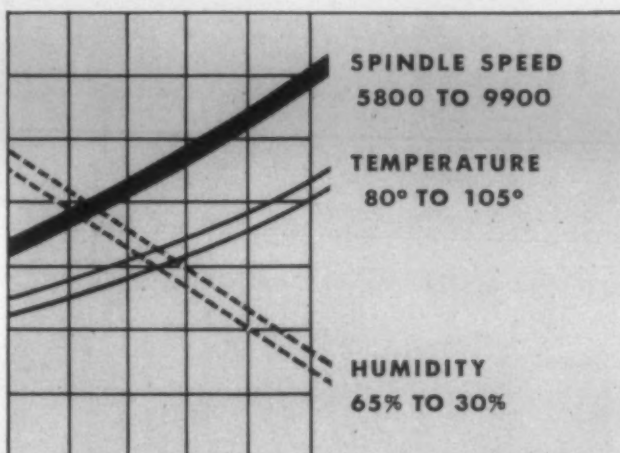
Some loom fixers will say that all this going over and checking when the warp is out is unnecessary. However, I am thoroughly convinced that if tried and followed through, one will soon become convinced that it is the easiest and by far the most economical way to run a section of looms. It is simply adhering to an old fundamental principle or saying that a stitch in time saves nine.

The loom fixer should see to it that the loom is thoroughly oiled before a new warp is tied on. A thorough oiling can be done properly only when the warp is off. Most mills have men to tie in the warps, and of course the loom fixer is relieved of this work. Under ordinary conditions, this is undoubtedly the best and most economical arrangement, because tying in a warp does not require a very great amount of skill and does not take long to train men for this job. However, I am not trying to minimize the importance of tying in the warp and adjusting the harness correctly. It is vitally important that this work be done properly. This being true, I think the loom fixer, or someone else who is thoroughly competent, should check the loom over to make sure that the warp man has not overlooked any part of his work. However, I do not think the loom fixer should be required to correct what the warp man has failed to do, but I think the warp man should be called back to do the job right. The warp man should tie in the new warp, place the drop wires correctly in the stop motion girt, see that the drop wire bars are aligned correctly and thoroughly tightened, and no drop wires binding. He should see that the heddles are divided properly on each side of the rib hooks, and that all the heddles work free, without any binding whatsoever on the harness rods or ribs. He should see that all the harness strapping is hooked up and pulling correctly. He should make sure that the reed bed in the lay is free of any accumulation of lint or other obstructing material. He should see that the reed is properly placed, and that the reed and the hand rail or reed cap are tight. He should adjust and time the harness, and make sure that each harness is pulling or shedding correctly. He should change the pick or change gear if needed. He should adjust the temples to the selvages of the cloth. In fact he should do all the work required to put a new warp on the loom and leave

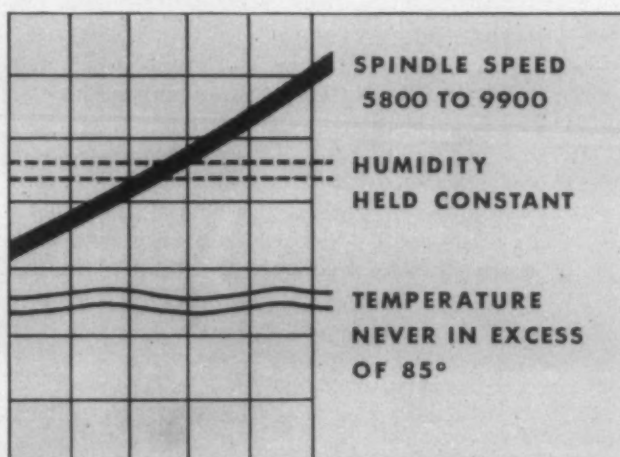
(Continued on Page 32)

When This Mill Jumped Spindle Speeds

WHAT MIGHT HAVE HAPPENED...



WHAT DID HAPPEN--WITH AMCO...



The problem of increase in generated heat, resulting from higher speeds, is one faced by many mills today. The solution of this problem is within the easy reach of your Amco engineer, with his years of experience in process studies of cotton, rayon, woolen and worsted manufacture, and with the complete Amco line of engineered humidifying devices to back him up. If you now face this problem, or if you anticipate it, why not write Amco today? American Moistening Company, Providence, R. I. . . Boston, Mass., Atlanta, Ga., Charlotte, N. C.

AMCO *Humidification*

Donald Comer States His Position

THE following is a copy of a very interesting letter written by Donald Comer, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Avondale Mills:

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 15, 1941.

Hon. Frank W. Boykin,

Member of Congress,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Boykin:

I have seen the press reports of the Supreme Court decision sustaining the Wage and Hour Law and the administration of it. I think it was a mistake carrying this case to the Supreme Court at this time. I think that the cause for complaint should have rested on the delegation of power to an industry committee and on the composition of the Industry Committee.

Eighty per cent of the cotton is spun in the South and yet this committee had a majority of its membership from the North and in answer to that, the Supreme Court said that the composition of the committee "satisfied the requirements of the act."

In favoring Wage and Hour legislation, I was opposed to the machinery set up for establishing minimum wages and maximum hours. I thought that both of these figures should have been written into the law by Congress. This was proposed as social legislation to get rid of, as the President states, "intolerable wages and hours and child labor."

Active proponents in urging this legislation spoke of men working 60 hours and longer for \$5 or \$6 a week; of children 12 years of age working long hours for mere pittance. The President himself, while urging this legislation, was quoted as favoring a differential between the highly industrialized sections of the country and the rural areas.

Other proponents of this legislation and particularly from the North, supported it as though it were intended to stop the spreading of industry and to freeze industry and industry expansion where industry already was.

The majority of people live in the industrial North; practically all of our industry is there. If conditions under which industry is to operate are now to be fixed by industry committees, the majority of whom will come from that section, the rural South has very little to hope for in the way of balancing their agriculture with nearby industry.

In *divided we stand* there is a quotation from a letter from a Mr. Lawrence of Massachusetts to Senator Webster, dated in 1828, in which the writer stated that with the passing of the then pending tariff law the West and South would be held in debt to New England for a hun-

dred years. The only mistake Mr. Lawrence made was in the time—the hundred years have past and the debt continues.

Rural areas only ask for some protection by some fair device for their industrialization. The North to protect their industrial beginning and industrial opportunity from the old established European industrial areas, had their tariff.

Under the present procedure we may expect the wage and hour pattern of Northern industry to become the legal hour and rate for the nation. If the limits described in the present law, with its administration, do not accomplish the purpose of keeping industrial opportunity where it is, we can expect the law to be changed.

I am not suggesting a wage in the agricultural South less than it can be in order to have an orderly and continuing industrial development here. My concern is that we have some industry. Our distances are great; there is no nearby consuming population; our transportation matters are more of a problem. Our people are more agricultural and less industrial. Our Federal tariff law was administered to freeze industry where it was and to keep the South agricultural; our railroads were so managed and their rates so fixed as to freeze industry in the North and keep the South agricultural. Just as we were beginning to hope we were going to get some relief in both these matters, it seems that we are about to have to face another Federal law with its administration apparently heading towards that same result of freezing industry in the North and keeping the South agricultural.

The South was not opposed to social legislation that sought to fix a minimum wage and maximum hour in order to get away from intolerable wages and hours and wages, but the agricultural South is opposed to Federal legislation that, coming under a social guise, has the concealed purpose of keeping industry where it is and keeping us in the South raising export cotton and tobacco and selling our pine trees.

The South is also aware of the fact that the intolerable wage in this country is the Southern cotton farm wage and some of us have risked being misunderstood when we have advised against increasing the cost of things farmers have to buy faster than farm income increases. Increase in industrial wages should to some extent come indirectly because of increased farm purchasing power.

I am writing this letter because I was one of those that from the very beginning favored Federal regulations dealing with this very question and in order, of course, to prevent exploitation of individuals. I continue to realize how difficult it is to have a part in working for improvement along this line without having the control of the whole program taken in charge by other interests, some

of them selfish, who would use such a program for the continued exploitation of a whole section.

My concern, Mr. Boykin, is not for that small industry that is already here in the South but for that unborn industry for whose coming we have been longing. The South is only asking for what in helping them will also help the nation. They would not have it otherwise.

DONALD COMER.

Cluett, Peabody Awards Contract for Plant Addition

Atlanta, Ga.—Cluett, Peabody & Co. has awarded a contract for construction of a two-story addition and a one-story addition, which will provide about 60,000 square feet, to Jiroud Jones Co. Cluett, Peabody recently purchased the site adjoining the present plant.

Six Greenville, S. C., Mills Post Bond for Fires

Six textile plants in the vicinity of Greenville, S. C., have made arrangements to have city fire trucks answer alarms to fires on their property, it was learned from City Clerk B. F. Dillard.

The mills are Brandon, Woodside, Victor-Monaghan, American Spinning Co., Southern Bleachery and Print Works and Union Bleachery.

The plants took out insurance policies which guarantee the city \$200 for each fire call.

2,000,000 Patterns Of Cotton Approved

Washington, D. C.—Carrying forward the program to "cover cotton with cotton," the Department of Agriculture has announced the approval of applications from four manufacturers to make, sell and deliver two million cotton "patterns" or bale covers in 1941.

Long advocated the new chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, South Carolina's Representative H. P. Fulmer, this cotton-bagging-for-cotton-bales program was placed in operation January 27th. It is similar to cotton bagging programs conducted for the past two years.

Clemson Textile Students Hear Dr. Frederic Dannerth

Dr. Frederic Dannerth, head of the Department of Textile Printing for Fred'k H. Levey Co., of New York City, manufacturers of fine printing colors for paper and textiles, recently made a very interesting talk to the Clemson textile students. Dr. Dannerth gave an extremely timely discussion on the present use of pigment for printing cotton, rayon, glass and other fibers, illustrating his remarks with actual samples which had been produced by practical methods, and emphasizing the importance of future study and research by the present textile students in order to improve and decorate cotton and other fibers so as to make them more attractive to the buying public. Dr. Dannerth was formerly an instructor at Philadelphia Textile School, has studied in Europe, and was very prominent in the early development of the American Society of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

WHERE CONTINUOUS OPERATION
DEMANDS LOOM PARTS OF THE

Highest Quality



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Automatic, high-speed looms running 24 hours a day, 5 days each week, require loom parts that can take a terrific amount of punishment.

Denman Loom Parts have proven their ability to give long, satisfactory service under high temperature conditions, caused by long, unbroken periods of operation.

Many of the country's leading mills, now operating at full capacity, have standardized on DENMAN products because of their greater dependability, long life and low cost.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION
Booths 465-466 (in the Annex)

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The **Terrell Machine Co., Inc.**

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Luther Pilling, Danielson, Conn. N. E. & Canada
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Mill News

ABBEVILLE, ALA.—The Abbeville Hosiery Mills, which were destroyed by fire last November, will not be rebuilt.

HIGH FALLS, N. C.—The High Falls Mills are being operated by John M. Presnell as lessee.

HAWKINSVILLE, GA.—It is reported that the Hawkinsville Cotton Mill has recently installed a bleaching department.

HEADLAND, ALA.—Construction has started on the plant of the newly-formed Headland Hosiery Mills, Inc., it is reported. The plant will be built in three units, with only one to be operated at the start.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.—The Borden Mfg. Co. has recently changed their entire spinning department over to long draft. Among the new equipment installed were two Whitin Inter-draft frames, and four 8x4 Whiting speeders.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Net profit of \$71,188 is reported by Southern Weaving Co. for the year ended December 31, 1940, as compared with net profit of \$47,149 in the previous year. Earnings are equal to \$3.64 a share on the common stock, against \$2.36 a share in 1939.

EMPORIA, VA.—Units of the Dixie Finishing Co., finishers of rayons, will be doubled at once, Daniel Belmonte, general manager, makes known. The expansion is expected to be finished in a few weeks.

The firm, employing 80 persons, expects to increase its force considerably.

LEXINGTON, S. C.—Martel Mills Corp. reports for the year ended September 28, 1940, net sales amounting to \$4,447,692 and net profit of \$177,459 after depreciation, interest, etc. This is equal to \$1.09 a share on 106,567 shares of common stock and compares with a net loss of \$76,967 in the year ended September 30, 1939.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Cotton Batting Co., of this city, has been granted a South Carolina charter by W. P. Blackwell, Secretary of State. The concern will deal in cotton and cotton waste and lists its officers as B. R. Gibson, president and treasurer, and H. L. Gobbel, vice-president and secretary. The new concern is capitalized at \$5,000.

TROY, N. C.—The Troy Mfg. Co. opened here recently for the manufacture of chenille bedspreads.

The new plant is being operated by O. V. Russell, of New York City and Troy, A. R. Boatwright, Troy, and R. E. Neal, of Chicago, Ill. Officials of the new plant stated that extension is planned soon with approximately

100 persons being employed at the plant. Work has already been started on a new dye plant which will work in connection with the new bedspread plant.

BENTON, KY.—Tentative plans to sell the property of the Marshall Hosiery Mill to Stephen Weir and Blair Klein, of Philadelphia, have been announced here. Under the agreement, the two Philadelphia men would pay for the machinery on a productive profits basis.

If present plans go through, a new corporation will be formed and the mill opened within 30 days, it was stated. The agreement also calls for gradual payment of back wages to former employees.

The Marshall Mill had been operating 36 full fashioned machines before it closed.

YORK, S. C.—As the result of a compromise agreement between the promoters of the new cotton mill being organized here and the York Town Council, the new mill will be exempted from municipal taxes for five years on all its assessed valuation above \$7,855. The agreement was reached at a special meeting of the council.

The assessed valuation of the new mill's property for the purpose of levying town taxes, \$7,855, is the same valuation of the York Yarn Mills, soon to be liquidated and some of the equipment moved to the new mill. The town will thus collect the same amount of money from the new mill as was paid by the old mill, while the new mill will not have to pay taxes on its valuation above that of the old mill.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Fire caused by sparks flying from a workman's torch in the engine room forced the Mills Mill plant to close down for between three and four hours recently.

Although the damage from the blaze was comparatively small, smoke and water which poured from the engine room played havoc with the electrical switches controlling the plant.

Officials sought to get the city fire fighting apparatus to the scene of the blaze, but were unable since the management had no agreement with the city for the special service.

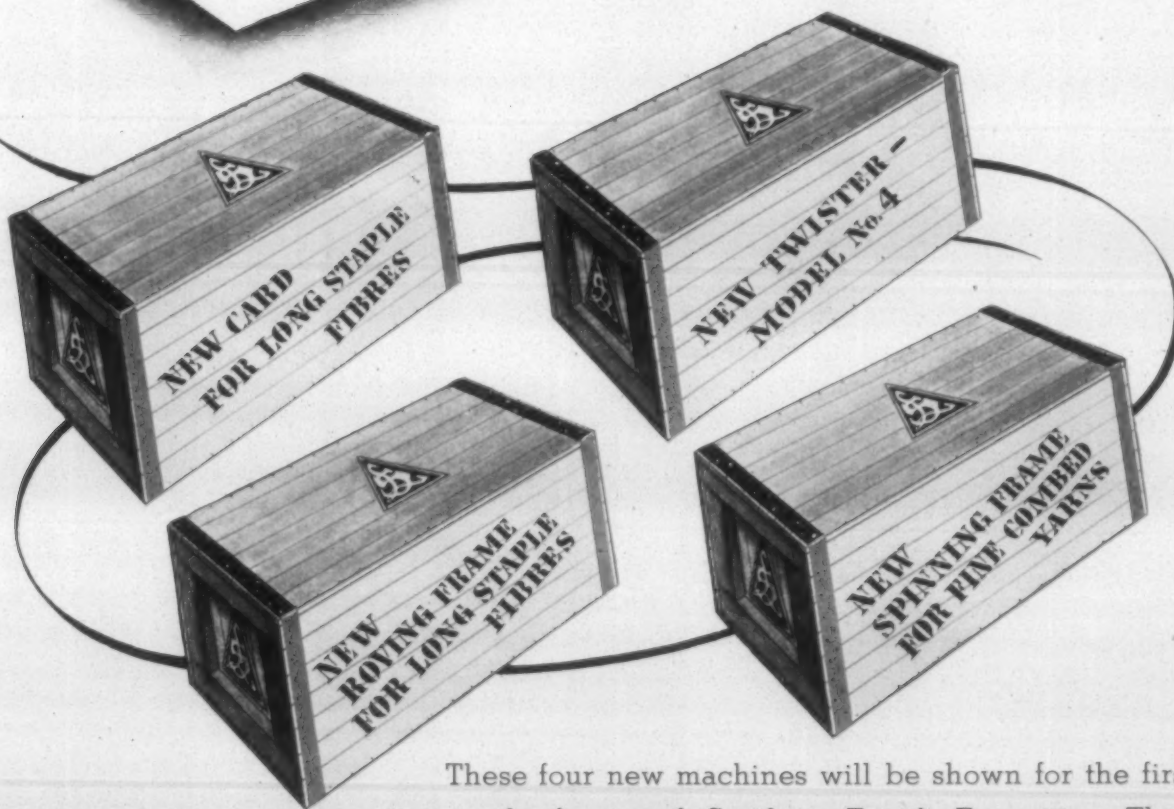
However, the mill management has since made arrangements to call out city fire trucks in case of a fire in the future. A concern is required to post \$600 cash bond before trucks will go beyond the city limits. Two hundred dollars is charged for each alarm answered by the fire department.

MT. AIRY, N. C.—The Surry Hosiery Mills, Inc., recently organized by R. B. Davis, H. O. Woltz and Aubrey Fowler and located on Willow Street, will begin operations soon, Mr. Davis said. There will be an initial staff of about 100 persons, which will be increased as other machinery is installed.

To be Opened at the
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 EXPOSITION**

March 31 to April 5

4 new machines
 introducing several advanced
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These four new machines will be shown for the first time at the fourteenth Southern Textile Exposition. They will be of special interest to mill executives, for they incorporate several far-reaching improvements entirely new to the textile industry. For a preview of what's new today and "a glimpse of the mill of tomorrow" be sure to visit the Saco-Lowell display . . .

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GREENVILLE, SO. CAROLINA

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Personal News

Thomas B. Spencer has been named superintendent of the Dacotah Cotton Mills, Inc., Lexington, N. C.

C. A. Meister, Jr., has been elected vice-president of the Deep River Mfg. Co., Randleman, N. C.

Frank Tucker has accepted the position of superintendent of the Cheraw (S. C.) Hosiery Co.

Vester Brooks has been made assistant to the superintendent of the Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Henry A. Lineberger, Belmont, N. C., textile executive, has been elected a director of the Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., Charlotte, N. C.

J. F. Barnwell, president of the Abbeville Mills, Abbeville, S. C., has retired from active service. He will remain with the mill, however.

E. A. Terrell, president of the Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C., has returned to his office, following an illness of several weeks.

J. L. Thompson, formerly of Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., is now overseer of carding at Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 5, Pineville, N. C.

W. F. Christman has been promoted from assistant superintendent to superintendent of the Marshall Field & Co. towel mill at Fieldale, Va.

Henry A. Jaeger has been appointed sales manager of the Wytheville (Va.) Woolen Mills, Inc., succeeding C. B. Van Horten, resigned.

G. L. Gaulden has resigned his position at Pomona Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C., to accept a position as overseer of spinning at Edna Mills Corp., Reidsville, N. C.

C. F. Shepherd, formerly with the John P. King Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga., is now assistant superintendent of Greenville Spinners, Greenville, N. C.

Clarence (Doodle) Thomas, athletic director at Duncan Mills, Greenville, S. C., has been promoted to service manager to succeed the late Leonard Howard.

J. V. McCombs, formerly with the Quaker Chemical Products Corp., has been named superintendent of the Appalachian Mills Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

A. Stanley Llewellyn has resigned as manager of the Kendall Co., at Camden, S. C., after 17 years, to become general manager of the Inman Mills, Inman, S. C., and Riverdale Mills, at Enoree, S. C. It is a new position with the mills.

Harry L. Dalton, sales manager and a director of the American Viscose Corp., has been elected a director of the Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Don P. Johnston, of the Royal Cotton Mill Co., Wake Forest, N. C., recently landed a sail fish, measuring 7 feet 4 inches, at Stuart, Fla.

F. L. Asbury, formerly superintendent of the Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., is now assistant to General Superintendent E. S. Dunn, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

Marshall B. Hall is resigning as second vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, to become vice-president and director of Adams-Millis Corp., High Point, N. C.

Ellis M. Johnston has retired as chairman of the board of both Woodside Cotton Mills and the Easley Cotton Mills, of Greenville, and Easley, S. C., respectively. He remains a director.

Z. W. Wheland, of Chattanooga, Tenn., has been elected president of the Yates Bleachery Co., of Flintstone, Ga., succeeding the late A. E. Yates. Mr. Wheland has been a director of the company since 1920.

George W. Robertson has retired from active duty with the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va., after 57 years of continuous service, 36 of which he has been general superintendent. He will continue to hold the position of vice-president and general superintendent emeritus.

James A. Jepson Missing in RAF Action

James A. (Jimmy) Jepson, 30, of Decatur, Ga., who was well known in the textile industry of the South, has been reported by heads of the Royal Air Force (England) as "missing while on patrol over the North Sea." Mr. Jepson had in recent years represented, in succession, the Reeves Pulley Co., Link-Belt Co., and Fiske Bros. Refining Co., and attended the last two Southern Textile Expositions.

Son of English-born parents, Mr. Jepson left Decatur last April to begin training with air force units in Canada. With the rank of sergeant-observer, he went to England early last November to begin active service with the RAF.

He was a licensed pilot and an officer in the U. S. Army Reserve Corps when he left to begin training in Canada.

The message, which was received by his wife, does not necessarily mean that Mr. Jepson has been killed. It is possible that his plane made a safe landing somewhere, or that he has been captured.

"Art" Thompson Recovering From Operation

Arthur R. Thompson, Jr., representative of the Ciba Co., and vice-president of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, has been a patient at Charlotte, N. C., Memorial Hospital for the past three weeks, following a serious operation.

"Art's" many friends throughout the textile industry will be glad to hear that his condition continues to show steady improvement and that he will probably be released from the hospital within the next few days.



PROCRASTINATION

is the thief of time. And time means money, especially in the spinning room.



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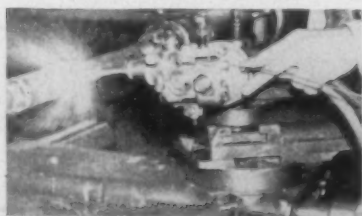
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"The Size that Satisfies"

TALGUM
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PIEDMONT SIZE
EMULSO TALLOW
GUM ELASTIC

STODGHILL

AND COMPANY

INC.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

R. E. Mason Represents Industrial Steels

R. E. Mason, of Charlotte, N. C., is now representing Industrial Steels, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., who are said to be completely equipped to supply the textile industry with stainless steel materials, fittings and accessories. Mr. Mason will serve the entire Southern textile industry.

Robert T. Stutts Ordered To Duty With Army

Robert T. Stutts, superintendent of the Woodside Cotton Mills at Simpsonville, and Fountain Inn, S. C., and Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Southern Textile Association, has been ordered to active duty with the U. S. Army, with the commission of Captain, effective March 16th.

Since Mr. Stutts' mills are engaged in filling Government orders at the present time, it is possible that he will be granted a short deferment before reporting for duty.

Yeggs Attempt Mill Safes

Rock Hill, S. C.—Police are working on the entering of the Aragon Cotton Mills and the Cutter Mfg. Co. here and the attempted robbery of five safes in the two mill plants.

Would-be safe crackers entered windows at the plants at night and attempted to open two safes in the Cutter office and three at the Aragon. One vault at the latter plant, containing only records, actually was opened.

Nothing of value was reported missed at either of the two offices.

The combination dials of the safes were knocked off and a spindle inserted in an attempt to drive out the locks of the safes; but the method—which police described as a "pretty good one"—was successful only in the case of the one Aragon safe.

Plans Completed for Southern Textile Exposition

Greenville, S. C.—Hon. Burnet R. Maybank, Governor of South Carolina, will deliver the principal address at the opening of the Fourteenth Southern Textile Exposition here next month.

The exercises will take place in Textile Hall at 11 o'clock A. M., March 31st. Prominent executives of some of the largest textile plants in the South are expected to be present, including the following directors of Textile Hall Corp.: R. W. Arrington, S. M. Beattie, C. E. Hatch, R. E. Henry, H. A. Ligon, W. S. Montgomery, J. E. Sirrine, and George M. Wright, of South Carolina; Thurmond Chatham, Herman Cone, B. B. Gossett, and J. Spencer Love, of North Carolina; Donald Comer and F. O. Tyler, of Alabama; and George H. Lanier, of Georgia. The Governor and other distinguished guests will be entertained at luncheon by the Chamber of Commerce.

Tuesday, April 1st, the Rotary Club will entertain all visiting Rotarians among the exhibitors at a luncheon in the Poinsett Hotel.

Wednesday, April 2nd—Greenville Chapter of Bundles for Britain, Inc., will give a brilliant ball in honor of the exhibitors. All proceeds will go to the aid of the cause.

On the same day, the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina has been invited to the Exposition. They will be given a luncheon or dinner. The Legislature attended in a body two years ago.

Thursday, April 3rd—The National Spring meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers will close in Atlanta at noon, and the president, William A. Hanley, and numbers of the society members will come to Greenville for a dinner that night, and for further sessions Friday morning.

Friday, April 4th, will be devoted to a joint meeting of the Southern Textile Association, Alabama Textile Operating Executives, and Textile Operating Executives of Georgia.

Other events are on the week's program. The Exposition will close Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Two hundred exhibitors of National importance have signed contracts.

Textile Spinning Activity Up in January

Washington.—The Census Bureau reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during January at 112.1 per cent of capacity based on an activity of 80 hours per week, compared with 105.0 per cent during December last, and 102.6 per cent during January last year.

Spinning spindles in place January 31st totaled 24,528,514, of which 22,820,724 were active at some time during the month, compared with 24,532,146 and 22,817,658 for December last, and 24,980,278 and 22,872,414 for January last year.

Active spindle hours for January totaled 9,901,190,588 or an average of 404 hours per spindle in place, compared with 8,656,811,149 and 353 for December last, and 9,223,198,411 and 369 for January last year.

New Steel Heddle Folder

A rather unusual folder has just been issued by the Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. It is entitled "Get Frame Protection with Stehedco's New Gold Seal Damp-Proof and Water-Proof Covering." It is printed on a wood surface stock and partly varnished to imitate the application of the Gold Seal protection. Anyone using wood frames may send to the company for a free copy.

Fulbright Laboratories in Larger Quarters

Fulbright Laboratories, Inc., of Charlotte, have recently moved to larger quarters in the Latta Arcade.

At the same time, the personnel of the company has been increased to take care of a rapidly expanding business.

The Fulbright Laboratories are manufacturers of the well known line of "Velvak" belt lubricant, and distributors of other products used in the textile industry.

Seek Sunday Operation for Defense Contracts

Columbia, S. C.—If the General Assembly passes a bill scheduled to be introduced by the Labor, Commerce and Manufactures Committee of the House of Representa-

tives, the Columbia Duck Mill here will probably begin operating on a seven-day week.

The bill would permit textile mills in South Carolina working on National Defense contracts to operate on Sunday. The proposal would give the Labor Commissioner power for a year after its enactment to determine what plants should be exempted from the non-Sunday regulation.

The Columbia Duck Mill manufactures heavy duck, and since the latter part of 1940 the mill has been operating on a six-day per week schedule. The work begins at 12:01 Monday morning and ends at 11 P. M. Saturday.

Although the operatives are required to work longer weeks, they are paid at the rate of time and one-half for all work beyond the 40-hour limit.

At the present time the operatives are able to make overtime for eight hours each week as the mill operates on three eight-hour day schedules.

Should the plant bill be enacted by the Legislature and the mill begin operations of a seven-day per week schedule, the operatives would work 56 hours a week and receive pay for 64 hours.

OBITUARY

W. W. SMITH

W. W. Smith, 48, who for the past three years has been overseer of carding at the Borden Mfg. Co., Goldsboro, N. C., died February 9th at his home.

E. W. PIERCE

Edward Wallace Pierce, technician for the Ciba Co., Inc., died February 8th in his 64th year, in the Paterson General Hospital, Paterson, N. J., after a long illness.

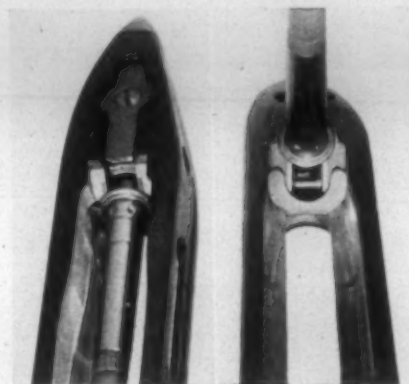
Dr. Pierce was born in Washington, D. C., and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1897. He obtained immediate employment upon graduation and his long and varied career in the textile and dyeing field began in the laboratory of the Continental Dye Works. Then followed a period of 19 years' association as chemist and technician with the National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., the United States Conditioning and Testing Co., E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., and the Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc. He joined the Ciba Co., Inc., in 1927 and served this company as technician, conducted classes for the younger laboratory men and lectured on technical subjects both in this country and Canada.

EDWARD M. MURRAY

Edward M. Murray, 48, representative of the Mathieson Alkali Works, with headquarters in Charlotte, N. C., died suddenly February 22nd in Jacksonville, Fla. Mr. Murray was a graduate of N. C. State College, and had been with the Mathieson Alkali Works for some time.

Surviving are his wife; two sisters, Mrs. Whisnant, of Charlotte, and Mrs. J. V. McCall, of Washington; three brothers, Harry P. Murray, of Charlotte; John W. Murray, of Raleigh, and George Murray, of Brownsville, Tenn.; and an aunt, Mrs. L. W. Berner, of Seneca, S. C.

At the SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION Booths 125 and 126



NEW!

One of the most important shuttle improvements at the show will be Watson-Williams new simplified one-piece guide and catch to hold silk or rayon spindles. This guide is built into silk or rayon shuttles—both fibre and dogwood. Ask to see it.



A visit to Booths 125 and 126, the exhibit of the Shuttle People, will bring you up to date on the latest shuttle and heddle frame developments.

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Manufacturing Company
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TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Our Big Number Next

Our March 15th issue will be a combination "Thirtieth Anniversary Number" and "Southern Textile Exposition Number" and will be the largest we have issued in many years.

The Southern Textile Exposition Section will feature the new machines and processes which are to be shown at the Exposition at Greenville, S. C., March 31st to April 5th, while the Thirtieth Anniversary Section will contain many interesting articles relative to machines and improvements which were not known thirty years ago but have been invented and developed since the TEXTILE BULLETIN began publication on March 2nd, 1911.

That the textile industry and textile machinery manufacturers have been progressive, and have constantly sought to improve machines and processes, will be evidenced, in a striking manner, by the developments during these thirty years. As the result of developments there has been a marked increase in the output of machines and in quality of goods produced and at the same time, a decrease in cost of production.

Considering the fact that the textile industry has never made any larger expenditures for research and has depended, to a large extent, upon operating executives for improvement in processes, the developments of the past thirty years have been remarkable.

An Important Meeting

The National Association of Manufacturers will hold a regional meeting in Charlotte on March 18th. The theme of the meeting will be "Preparedness—For Today and Tomorrow."

Textile manufacturers are invited and urged to attend the meeting and there is no requirement that they be members of the National Association of Manufacturers or any other organization.

Having attended one of these regional meetings, at Winston-Salem, N. C., last year, and realized the great work which is being done by the National Association of Manufacturers and the type of men who are their leaders, we urge textile manufacturers to attend the meeting in Charlotte on March 18th.

A Lottery for Dues

For a long time we have been hearing that very few members of the CIO in Southern textile mills were paying dues and it now appears that the organizers are trying some new stunts as a means of getting some money from the members.

From a CIO circular distributed at a Southern mill during January we note the following paragraph:

"Beginning the first of February, 1941, every worker who pays his dues will be given an opportunity to win 5 silver dollars. As each worker pays one dollar dues for the month, he will be given a ticket on this \$5.00 prize. On the first of March the \$5.00 will be awarded to the winner. So don't delay paying your dues."

1830 Rules and Regulations

The following is a copy of the Rules and Regulations posted by Amasa Whitney in his cotton factory at Winchendon, Mass., July 5, 1830:

The Mill will be put in operation 10 minutes before sun-rise at all seasons of the year. The gate will be shut 10 minutes past sun-set, from the 20th of March to the 20th of September; at 30 minutes past 8, from the 20th of Sept. to the 20th of March; Saturdays, at sun-set.

Any one who by negligence or misconduct causes damage to the machinery, or impedes the progress of the work, will be liable to make good the damage for the same.

Any person employed for no certain length of time, will be required to give at least 4 weeks notice of their intention to leave (sickness excepted), or forfeit 4 weeks' pay, unless by particular agreement.

Any thing tending to impede the progress of manufacturing in working hours, such as unnecessary conversation, reading, eating fruit, &c. &c., must be avoided.

While I shall endeavor to employ a judicious overseer, the help will follow his directions in all cases.

No smoking will be allowed in the Factory, as it is considered very unsafe, and particularly specified in the Insurance.

It is intended that the bell be rung 5 minutes before the gate is hoisted, so that all persons may be ready to start their machinery precisely at the time mentioned.

The hands will take breakfast, from the 1st of November till the 1st of March, before going to work—they will take supper, from the 1st of May till the last of August, 30 minutes past 5 o'clock, P.M.—from the 20th of September till the 20th of March, between sun-down and dark—25 minutes will be allowed for breakfast, 30 minutes for dinner, and 25 minutes for supper, and no more, from the time the gate is shut till started again.

Third Annual Textile Golf Tournament

As winter is beginning to disappear and grass is beginning to turn green, we give notice that the Third Annual Textile Golf Tournament, sponsored by the TEXTILE BULLETIN and the SOUTHERN KNITTER, will be held at the Carolina Golf Club, Charlotte, N. C., on Saturday and Sunday, June 7th and 8th.

Qualifying rounds may be played on the previous Saturday (May 31st) or on Thursday, June 5th, or Friday, June 6th.

As has been the case in previous tournaments the players, both in the mill men's division and the salesmen's division, will be divided into flights of eight. The first matches will be played Saturday morning, June 7th, with second round matches that afternoon. The finals will be played Sunday, June 8th. The tournament is so arranged that a textile manufacturer may participate without losing any time from his work.

There were 67 mill men and 38 salesmen, or a total of 105 players, entered in the 1939 Textile Golf Tournament. The championship of the mill men's division was won by Harold Thomas, a winding room hand of Mt. Holly, N. C., while that of the salesmen's division was won by Ed. S. Reid, of Sonoco Products Co. The team of the American Yarn & Processing Co. won the mill team prize.

The 1940 tournament showed a considerable increase, as 191 textile manufacturers and 71 salesmen, or a total of 192 players, entered.

R. F. Bumgardner, a loom fixer of Lowell, N. C., won the championship of the textile manufacturers division, while W. A. Terrell, of the Terrell Machine Company, won the salesmen's division. The team of the Kendall Mills of Paw Creek, N. C., won the team prize over twelve other mill teams which were entered.

A mill team consists of four players and the prize goes to the team which has the lowest total

of four scores. Although there were thirteen mill teams entered last year, we hope to see a larger number compete in the 1941 Annual Southern Textile Golf Tournament.

A Veteran Retires

Geo. W. Robertson has resigned as general superintendent of the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, but in appreciation of his long service the directors conferred upon him the title of general superintendent emeritus and elected him a vice-president of the company.

Few men have served one company for 57 years, as has George Robertson, and few, if any, have such a record of efficiency or have won such a large measure of respect.

Born in England, George Robertson began his mill career at Columbus, Ga. He came to Danville as overseer of weaving, but within a few years was promoted to superintendent, and has held that position continuously since his promotion.

His has always been a job well done and he is entitled to a period of relaxation and rest.

Senator Wheeler

Senator Burton K. Wheeler is taking the lead in opposing aid to Great Britain.

When Senator Wheeler ran for vice-president in 1924, upon the Progressive Party ticket, he was ardently supported by Wm. F. Dunne, who later became editor of the *Daily Worker*, the organ of the Communist Party. Senator Wheeler visited Russia in 1930, accompanied by Sherwood Eddy, a well known supporter of communism and an opponent of military training for young men. Upon his return Senator Wheeler urged the recognition of the Soviet Republic. When our Government made a surprise raid upon communist headquarters at Bridgman, Mich., and found two barrels full of documentary proof of conspiracy, with names and copies of instructions from Moscow, Senator Wheeler urged the attorney general of Michigan to dismiss the proceedings against those who were arrested.

Guest Editorial

Our first issue of the month Guest Editorial is written by J. E. Sirrine, of Greenville, S. C., and appears on page 3. Mr. Sirrine enjoys, in an unusual manner, the respect of the textile industry of the South and his observations will be read with interest.

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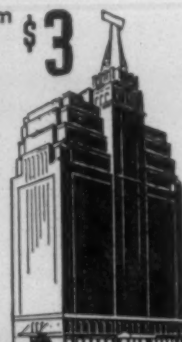
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MASTER MECHANICS' SECTION

Electric Welding of Cast Iron Raw Stock Dye Tub

ON October 3, 1939, two leaks were observed in one of the 1,000-pound raw stock dye tubs in the dye-house. The worst offender was a 10-inch crack extending downward from the top rim of the tub while the other crack was 7 inches long. As the machine was cast iron, first thoughts were to discard the entire job and replace with a new tub, but after estimating the approximate cost of an attempt at welding the cracks, this latter course was decided upon.

In describing the procedure only the segment of tub

drill and cutting out the remaining iron with chisels. Each face of the V-notch was then drilled and tapped to receive $\frac{3}{8}$ inch steel studs screwed tightly into place, on 1-inch centers and staggered opposite each other. The studs were left protruding $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above faces of V.

Sketch No. 3 indicates the approximate sequence or order of welding by which the studs were laced with a coated steel base rod especially adapted to welding cast iron. These lacings formed a base upon which the entire break and notch was gradually filled. By alternating the

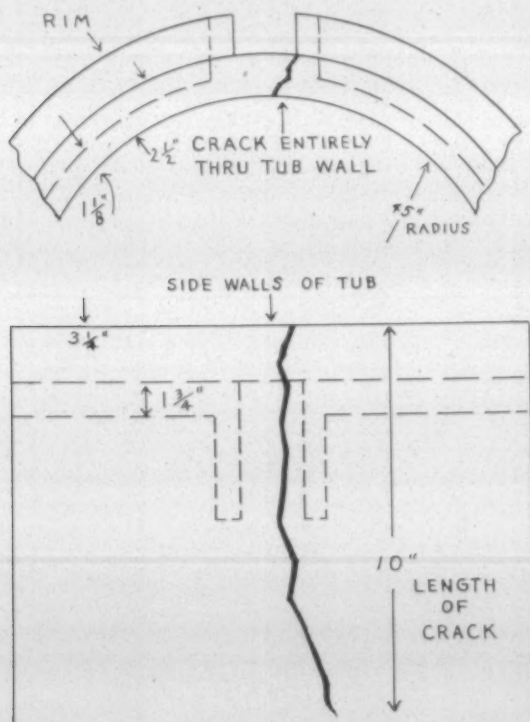


Fig. 1

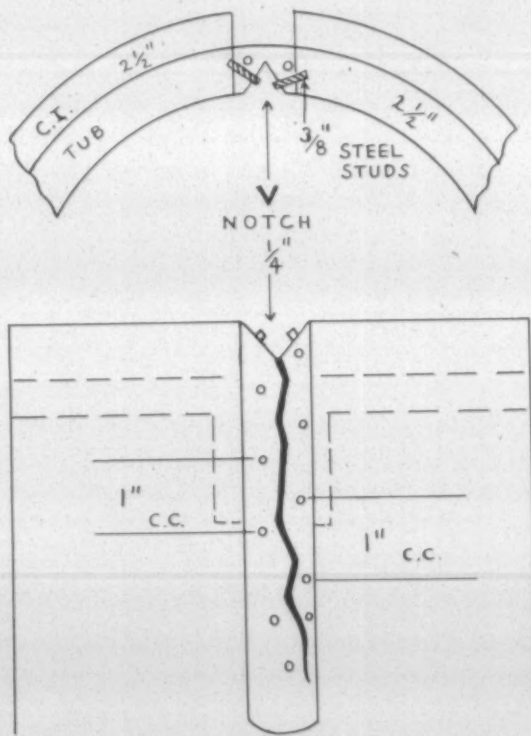


Fig. 2

surrounding the 10-inch break is illustrated, the smaller one being treated in identical manner.

The location and nature of the break is indicated in Sketch No. 1, while No. 2 illustrates preparation for the welding operation. A V-notch was cut along the break to within $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of the outer periphery, and in the rim top. This was done by drilling a series of holes with an electric

points of heat application no great temperature was permitted to build up in the metal, or location under treatment. Immediately after welding, each individual spot was lightly peened before it had a chance to cool and contract.

Although this was a rather slow and painstaking process requiring about ten hours of the welder's time, in ad-

dition to 4½ hours' preparatory work on the two breaks by two mechanics, it has to date proven quite satisfactory.

After welding, the rough filler was quickly ground and

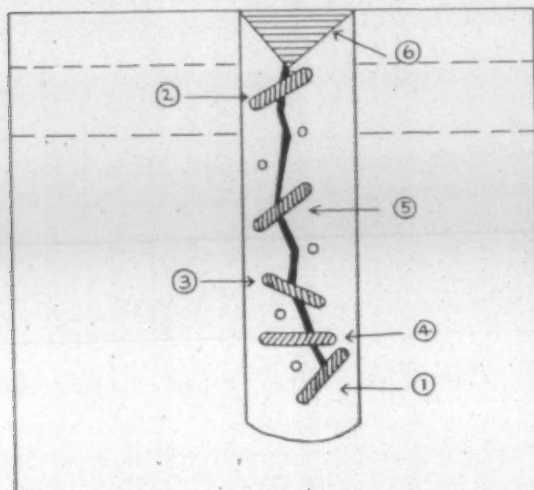


Fig. 3

buffed with a portable machine and the tub was replaced in service after an outage of 18 hours.

This job has been operating without leakage for quite some time now, and when the overall cost of a new tub (\$900 plus removal of old machine plus installation of new plus shutdown and delay) is compared to the cost of the repair job (\$50) it may be considered, we feel, a successful experiment.

H. M. ROGERS, Engineer,
Muscogee Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

G-E Speed Variator

The G-E Speed Variator is announced in a recent bulletin issued by the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., as an all-electric adjustable-speed drive operating from alternating-current supply.

It is said to be suitable for application where adjustable speed is desired. Has ample starting torque that can be tailored to any drive—no clutch is needed. Available in sizes from 1 to 15 h.p.

A descriptive portion of the bulletin follows:

"DRIVING MOTOR—A standard heavy-duty d-c motor designed specifically for industries where adjustable-speed drives are used. Various types of enclosures are available to meet any requirement.

A d-c gear-motor can be furnished in place of the standard motor to provide adjustable speeds even at low base speeds.

"MOTOR-GENERATOR SET—A well-designed, two-bearing, close-coupled, horizontal machine—requires very little head room. Over-all length of largest units about three feet. This horizontal construction lends itself unusually well to floor, wall, or ceiling mounting, or to mounting in the base of the driven machine. The exciter is an integral part of the set and is mounted directly on the end of the generator.

One of the unusual features of this small, close-coupled

set is the ease with which brushes, commutator, and windings can be examined.

"CONTROL—The motor-generator set is controlled by a standard (CR7006) magnetic switch with the push button mounted in the case. The variable-voltage control panel has a double-pole contactor equipped with blowouts for both the main line and the generator-field circuits, an instantaneous overload relay, fused exciter circuit, and wiring terminals—all mounted in a standard-size, pressed-steel enclosing case for convenient wall mounting.

A separately mounted, semi-enclosed, potentiometer-type generator-field rheostat is provided for speed ranges up to 8:1. For higher speed ranges, a separately mounted motor-field rheostat is provided."

Electric Motors Renovated With Fafnir Ball Bearing Cartridges

The expensive mill stoppages that result from electric motor bearing failure can be materially reduced by simple conversion with the Fafnir Ball Bearing Motor Cartridge, according to the manufacturer.

The manufacturer states that motors with worn bearings can be brought to "new-motor" efficiency with the Fafnir unit, at a fraction of new-motor cost, and because the Fafnir unit is great-lubricated, it cannot leak into motor windings, a common fault of worn plain bearings. Because it contains a ball bearing, the motor equipped with this bearing unit may be mounted in any position with complete assurance of dependable lubrication.

The Fafnir Motor Cartridge embodies a heavy series, easy-to-mount ball bearing in a cast iron housing which is easily welded or bolted to the motor end-bell, at either the closed or pulley end. Force-feed lubricated through a grease fitting, it requires greasing only a few times a year.

In addition to the important advantages of reduced maintenance and reduction in motor failures, the Fafnir unit is said to permit much shorter overall motor length than the conventional long plain bearing. With the closely-spaced, individually-driven machines found in most textile mills, the more compact Fafnir-equipped motor provides considerably more aisle space.

New Type R Johnson Joint With Renewable Wearing Plate

The Johnson Corp., of Three Rivers, Mich., announces that the larger sizes of the patented Johnson Rotary Pressure Joint are now available with renewable wearing plates. The new design, known as Type R, will find application in paper and textile mills, chemical plants, food processing industries—wherever steam or liquids under pressure must be admitted into rotating rolls.

Because of the slower speeds and higher pressures at which the larger Johnson joints operate, full advantage cannot be taken of the wiping action on the sealing surfaces that occurs with the average smaller joint installations. Leaks, caused by dirt and scale accumulating under the sealing ring, may steam cut the casting. In the new Type R, the end plate subject to this wear is made as a separate casting—can be refaced easily and inexpensively, according to the makers.

Aside from this greater precaution against wear, the

separate wearing plate design of the Johnson joint is said to offer another advantage. All metal parts which are subject to any wear are now made separate and renewable. Consequently they can be furnished of bronze, to provide the equivalent of all-bronze construction, for much less than the actual all-bronze cost.

The interior construction of the Johnson joint has not been changed in any way from the basic design. Sealing is accomplished by a carbon-graphite ring which takes the place of all packing and which is self-lubricating as well. The joint also compensates in its design for misalignment—both lateral and angular—which, according to the manufacturer, is the root of so much trouble in connection with pressure joints. Pressure passing through the joint is the sealing force—keeps it automatically sealed just as tightly as necessary for most efficient operation.

Adjustable Speed Drive By Reliance Electric

A new publication has recently been issued by the Reliance Electric & Engineering Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, describing and illustrating their new all-electric adjustable-speed drive, for alternating current circuits.

Made in units from 1 h.p. up, they operate on 2-phase or 3-phase, 60-cycle, 220, 440, and 550-volt alternating circuits. A portion of the company's announcement concerning this speed-control unit and motor is as follows:

"The elements of the control unit are those common to the ordinary squirrel-cage motor and d-c. generator. Windings and mechanical parts are like those handled regularly in the daily round of installation and maintenance work.

"The control unit can be mounted anywhere. Because of the vertical construction it requires but little floor space. The unit is merely fastened at three points on its base—no careful levelling is required.

"Three wires from the power circuit are connected to the control unit exactly as would be done with any control and motor. From the control unit are run wires to the driving motors and operator's station.

"The motor is the Reliance Heavy-duty Type T designed particularly for adjustable-speed service. An open-type motor with solid covers over the top openings at the commutator is standard. The motor can, however, include any of the common modifications such as semi-inclosing covers, dust-tight and water-tight enclosures. Enclosed fan-cooled, splash-proof, and explosion-proof motors and gear-motors may be used.

The bulletin shows a number of installations in textile mills.

New Ball and Roller Bearing Greases

Gulf Oil Corp.—Gulf Refining Co., Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced two new lines of lubricating greases for ball and roller bearings.

One, designated Gulf Anti-Friction Grease, is recommended for heavy duty service. The other, Gulf Precision Grease, is recommended for lighter duty and higher speeds. Both are said to have a high melting point and are specially prepared for greatest resistance to oxidation and separation.

Both of these new lubricants are available in a wide

range of consistencies for any method of application or operation condition—consistencies recently recommended by the National Lubricating Grease Institute which went into effect March 1, 1941, according to the manufacturer.

Bids Open March 11th On 38 Million Yards Of Cotton Twill

Philadelphia, Pa.—Army bids, under Invitation 511, will be opened in Philadelphia March 11th on not to exceed 38 million square yards of khaki cotton twill (uniform cloth), or equivalent in 28- to 57-inch, for delivery f.o.b. place of manufacture as follows: $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in 105 days; 16 per cent additional in each 30 days for the following five 30-day periods, and complete in 285 days from receipt of notification of contract award.

No bid for less than 100,000 square yards will be considered. No award will be made for more than 6 million square yards except where bidders have more than one plant.

The cloth is to conform to Quartermaster Corps Tentative Specification No. 33, dated February 17, 1941, which covers four separate types of twill having the following characteristics: The first three types require combed yarn, Type I being two-ply in both warp and filling and Types II and III being two-ply in warp and single in the filling. Type IV calls for carded yarn, either single or two-ply in warp and filling. Type I calls for a cloth to weigh 8.2 ounces per square yard, which is the same as the regulation twill formerly purchased by the Army. For Types II, III, and IV, the minimum weight is to be 7.8 and the maximum 8.6 ounces. Types I, II, and IV, will have 116 threads per inch in the warp and 56 in the filling. Type III will have 90 threads in the warp and 54 in the filling, per inch. Breaking strength shall not be less than the following: Type I, 180x130; Type II, 180x110; Type III, 140x90; Type IV, 155x105. The weave is to be a four harness twill to the right, three up and one down. The cloth is to be pre-shrunk.

During July, October and November the Army purchased nearly 47 million linear yards of the regular 8.2 ounce twill. For the combed twill the November prices ranged from 45.55 to 49.85 cents per yard, for 36-inch, 53.65 cents for 39-inch and 50.6 to 55.47 cents for 40-inch. For the carded twill, 32.75 to 33 cents for 36-inch.

Changes At West Point Utilization Co.

Fairfax, Ala.—Ralph J. Kirkpatrick, general superintendent of the West Point Utilization Co. for the past eight years, has been appointed sales agent of the company, succeeding the late William H. Huff.

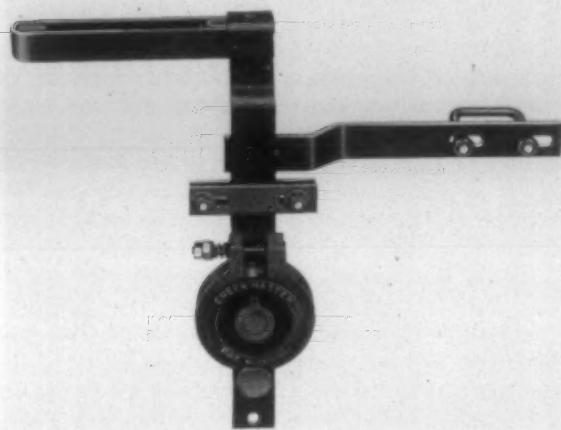
Mr. Kirkpatrick will have offices at the general office building of the West Point Mfg. Co. in West Point, Ga.

Succeeding Mr. Kirkpatrick as superintendent in Fairfax will be Everett Nealy, while J. N. Landers has been given the position of assistant superintendent. These three men have been in the organization for many years.

Ralph Kirkpatrick's connection with the West Point Utilization Co. dates back to 1920, soon after his graduation from the local high school. He will continue to make his home in Fairfax.

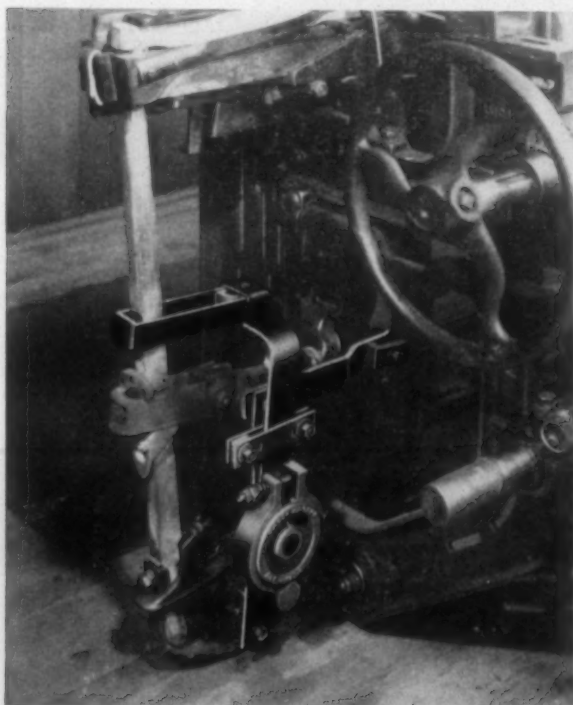
New Loom Device To Eliminate Check Strap

One of the constant problems in weaving has always been the check strap on looms. The "Check-Master" device, manufactured by the W. D. Dodenhoff Co., Greenville, S. C., is said to eliminate the need for this maintenance



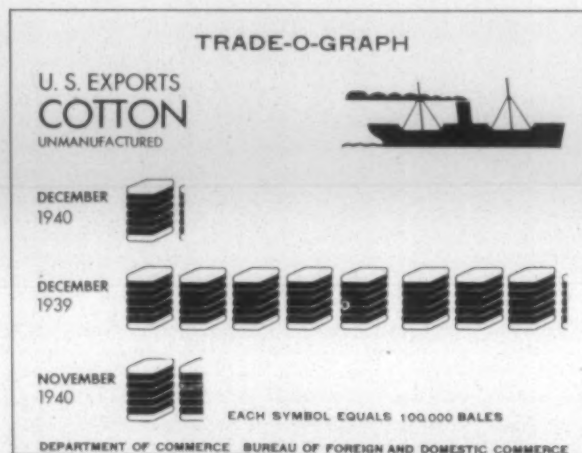
item. Easily attached to each end of the loom and working on the theory of a brake drum action, the "Check-Master," says the manufacturer, gives absolute control of the picker stick movement and checks the loom with more precision and accuracy than ever possible with a leather check strap. It is easy to attach and adjust for any type of loom.

Further claims advanced by the manufacturer are as



follows: It represents a capital investment in equipment that soon pays for itself in the elimination of the check strap maintenance and adjusting problems; it makes possible the weaving of more uniform fabric; it has been

through exhaustive experiments and production tests; after several months on the latest type fine goods loom in one large weave room, 24-hour duty, it has not shown any signs of wear and continues to perform its function of checking perfectly.



Arthur Besse Re-elected by Wool Group

Arthur Besse was re-elected president, Walter Humphreys, secretary and treasurer, and Franklin W. Hobbs, Moses Pendleton, Thurmond Chatham, W. V. E. Terhune and Harold J. Walter, vice-presidents, of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, at their seventy-sixth annual meeting February 19th at the Hotel Commodore in New York City.

New directors elected include the following: Group directors—Granville A. Beals, Ralph K. Hubbard, Phil Herzing, James F. Dewey, Richard H. Barbour, Arthur D. Otto, J. P. Stevens, Jr., and Willis H. Cummings.

Directors at large—George A. Adams, C. N. Bishop, V. W. Gottschling, Frank D. Levering, Edward W. McGowan, Rowe B. Metcalf, William S. Nutter, Abbott Stevens, Ernest R. Townsend, and Arthur O. Wellman.

The feature of the morning session was a paper prepared by Col. Millard D. Brown on Economic Defense, which because of the illness of Colonel Brown was read by Arthur Besse.

Upon recommendation of its committee on olive oil alternatives, the association approved an alternative oil for use in the processing of wool. This oil is a blend of one-third coconut oil and two-thirds mineral oil, the coconut oil to conform to specification C-1 of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and the mineral oil to conform to the association's specification P-1.

The association points out that its approval of this oil is not to be construed as suggesting that no other oils or blends are suitable. While realizing that there undoubtedly are a number of other oils which will give satisfactory results, the association's recommendation is limited to the particular blend of oils which gave the most satisfactory results during the tests which have been conducted over a period of three years.

Obviously, it has not been possible to test all types of oil, and the association wishes to make it clear that its approval of this blend is in no sense a reflection on other types not included in the study.

The approved oil is a blend of one-third coconut oil

and two-thirds mineral oil. The coconut oil specification shall be for an edible grade.

Iodine value, 8-10; saponification value, 255-260; melting point (closed capillary), 75-78 degrees F.; color (Lovibond scale), 0.5-1.2 red; free fatty acid, 0.08 per cent maximum; odor, neutral.

The mineral oil specification shall be for a well solvent refined straight paraffinic oil.

Flash point, 400 degrees F. min., ASTM D-92; viscosity at 100 degrees F., 190-210 Saybolt Secs., ASTM D-88; pour, 30 degrees F. max., ASTM D-97; color N. P. A., 2½ max., ASTM D-155; neutralization no., 0.10 max., ASTM D-188; saponification no., .2 max., ASTM D-94; evaporation loss, .25 max., ASTM D-6.

In addition, the oil shall pass a light stability test. (The specification is being prepared.)

At a luncheon meeting, speakers included Brigadier General C. L. Corbin, of the Quartermaster's Corps., and Frank W. Lovejoy, sales executive of the Socony-Vacuum Co. Guests at the head table included Walter Humphreys, Percy E. Sheldon, president, Boston Wool Trade Association; L. R. Macgregor, Australian Government trade commissioner; Franklin W. Hobbs, Brigadier General C. L. Corbin, Arthur Besse, Frank W. Lovejoy, Lewis A. Hird, Moses Pendleton, John E. F. Wood, of Root, Clark, Buckner & Ballantine; Abbott Stevens, and George Riley.

General Corbin discussed the newest appropriation for the requirements of the Army and made it clear that the yardage called for was for reserve purposes, and that it was being sandwiched in between the requirements for this year and those of next year. He demonstrated a knowledge of peaks and valleys in the operation of the normal supply and demand, and expressed a desire to avoid creating situations that would react to the disadvantage of both the Government and civilian business. A reserve supply of one year is the objective, he explained.

He complimented the industry on the advice given by its representatives and said that it was the Government's desire to be co-operative. He said he did not want to see a run-away wool market.

He made a point of the fact that he did not want the industry to assume that any price would be acceptable, as the Government is anxious to avoid a costly after-collapse. He stressed that clear finish was not necessary in flannels and in a later observation, stressed the need of overcoatings for next winter, as well as blankets.



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and other national chains, intend to represent about five southeastern manufacturers. If you want to break into this billion dollar market with an outstanding line, address Chain Stores, Textile Bulletin.

Mills Buying To Fill Shipper Sales To Them

Atlanta, Ga.—Something new has developed in methods of cotton merchandising, according to reports. Cotton shippers who have sold cotton for forward delivery to the mills are now letting the mills buy the cotton from their own country sources as deliveries come due. The cotton is then applied against the delivery obligations of the spot merchant to the mill.

Under this arrangement the competition of mill shorts and of shippers short of cotton to fill their contracts is reduced, can buy more cheaply than the merchants, and in addition they are better satisfied as they can maintain uniformity of quality in the local territory where the shipper might deliver cotton from a more distant point.

Mill Worker Injured By Machinery

Burlington, N. C.—Chester Hunter, of Guthrie street, an employee of the Burlington Dyeing & Finishing Co., was injured while at work February 13th.

Hunter, it was reported, suffered a broken arm in two places when it accidentally became caught in one of the machines in the mill.

New Selvage Harness

"A New Improved Selvage Harness by Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.," of Philadelphia, Pa., is the title of a small, attractively illustrated folder just issued by the company in question. It describes the new, simple and effective time saving selvage harness recently placed on the market. A copy of this folder may be had by writing direct to the Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Spindles Idle in New England

Reporting a reduction in the number of spindles in operation in the North, the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers appealed to manufacturers, labor leaders and communities to co-operate in an effort to find ways of halting the trend.

The association, in a general review of conditions, said that during the past year spindles in place in New England dropped from 6,143,000 to 5,884,000 and active spindles from 5,408,000 to 5,278,000. It pointed out that at one time Massachusetts alone had 11,970,000 spindles.

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Victor-Monaghan Co.

Disposes Of All Its

"Company Stores"

Greenville, S. C. — Victor-Monaghan Co. has disposed of the last of five company-owned stores, according to R. E. Henry, president. The stores were located at the plants in Greenville and Walhalla and the three in and near Greer.

The Victor plant stores at Greer, last to be sold, was purchased by J. E. Bennett, formerly of Bristol, Tenn., where he managed a W. T. Grant Co. store four years.

Egyptian Cotton

Curtailment Asked

Cairo. — Egyptian cotton circles were reported to be sponsoring a move for further curtailment of the country's cotton production.

Wide interest was aroused, it was said, by the news the U. S. Department of Agriculture had acted to put new limits on American cotton acreage.

Urging immediate application of crop control, Egyptian cotton interests pointed out that this country, like America, has lost most of her export markets as a result of the war.

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MEON "T" for conditioning cotton yarns is more than a penetrant or wetting agent. MEON "T" is hygroscopic, and by virtue of its property of breaking down surface tension, insures rapid absorption. MEON "T" permanently sets the twist and removes the kinks. Any amount of water can be imparted and retained by the use of MEON "T". Therein lies a tangible value for the manufacturer. . . .

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1 gallon MEON "T" to 99 gallons water

INSURES SMOOTH WEAVING
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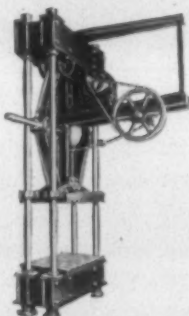
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Erecting, Overhauling and Fixing Looms

(Continued from Page 13)

the loom, insofar as adjustments are concerned, ready to run and make good cloth.

A Few Good Rules to Follow

Live morally clean and strive to keep physically fit at all times. Be loyal to the man and the company for whom you work. Should you be connected with employers to whom you cannot give complete loyalty, you would act wisely to make a change and seek a place where you can give your best. You must have a real desire to learn and continue to learn and improve. Believe in yourself, but don't fool yourself into believing that you are perfect in your work. You can contribute to progress in the art of weaving, but you will not be the end of progress. Strive to do your work in such a way that you will be proud of it, but don't ever be entirely satisfied with it. Continue to study and experiment, and believe there is a better way to do the job. The man who is entirely satisfied with his work, who thinks he has learned all there is to know about it, is in a rut and will slip backwards instead of making progress. Don't be a yes man; think some for yourself. However, be a good listener, for we must learn from one another if we hope to learn very much. Be courteous and polite to all and strive to cultivate the art of being a good mixer. No one is favorably attracted to or by a perpetual grouch. Search for the good in people and strive to cultivate the good in them and in yourself. You must like people, or you certainly will not be liked by people. Anyone without a temper is greatly handicapped, but by all means learn to control your temper or you will be greatly handicapped by it. Strive to cultivate the capacity to think and to analyze things as they actually are. Don't just take things for granted, but try to learn why they are as they are. Merely knowing how to apply a piece or part to a loom is not sufficient, but strive to learn why it is applied so. The man who knows how is a valuable man to have around, but the man who knows how and why is a much more valuable one.

Good tools are essential to good work; therefore a loom fixer should have a full set of good tools. A loom fixer should especially try to get along peaceably with the weavers, and should strive to promote harmony and cooperation on the job at all times. Anybody can be a knocker, but a knocker cannot be anybody much. It appears easy sometimes to pass the buck and accuse the man on the other shift of laying down on the job and doing bad work, but it is impossible to get away with it unless you are doing your full part on the job. Fault finding can and usually does grow on a man, and sometimes before he is aware of it so much of his time is taken up finding fault that he will not have time left to do his work. A chronic knocker is a disturbing element in any organization, and reality is a liability instead of an asset. Be loyal, fair and on the square with your co-workers and your employers. By so doing, you will be happier and in a frame of mind that will enable you to be a better workman and an all around better man. Believe in yourself, but let this belief be supported, nourished and sustained by honest endeavor and useful accomplishment.

Whitin Expanding Production Facilities On Schweiter Winder

Whitin Machine Works is expanding its production facilities for the manufacture of the Whitin-Schweiter automatic filling bobbin winder, but is not expected to be at the peak of another 60 days, it is made known by the company.

Over a year ago the company signed an exclusive license agreement for the manufacturer and sale of this winder in the United States and Canada. Preparations were made for the manufacture of this new machine.

While it had been possible in the past to obtain machines from the original makers, Schweiter, Ltd., of Horgen, Switzerland, recent events made this source unstable. The domestic manufacture relieves the situation.

Armstrong Cork Announces New Long Draft Apron

The Textile Products Section of the Industrial Division of Armstrong Cork Co. announces a new seamless, non-stretching long draft apron for spinning and roving frames.

Manufactured from a non-oxidizing and highly oil-resistant compound, reinforced with a pre-shrunk fabric interlining, the new Accotex aprons are said to be absolutely uniform as to both dimensions and homogeneity of material.

The new product is available in any size required for standard long draft systems of the double apron type. Armstrong Industrial Division officials pointed out that there are no troublesome seams to break open and shorten life, and that, because it is non-stretching, the new apron will permit maintaining the roll setting intended.

The Accotex apron, it was stated, will not crack or become scuffed during operation—permitting cleaner opera-

tion with reduced waste. The aprons are unaffected by changing temperatures or humidities and will operate with a minimum of lapping under varied will conditions.

During the past two years of development work, more than 100,000 spindles have been equipped with the new aprons. A large number of these have been in service from 18 months to two years, and indications point to at least another year of satisfactory service.

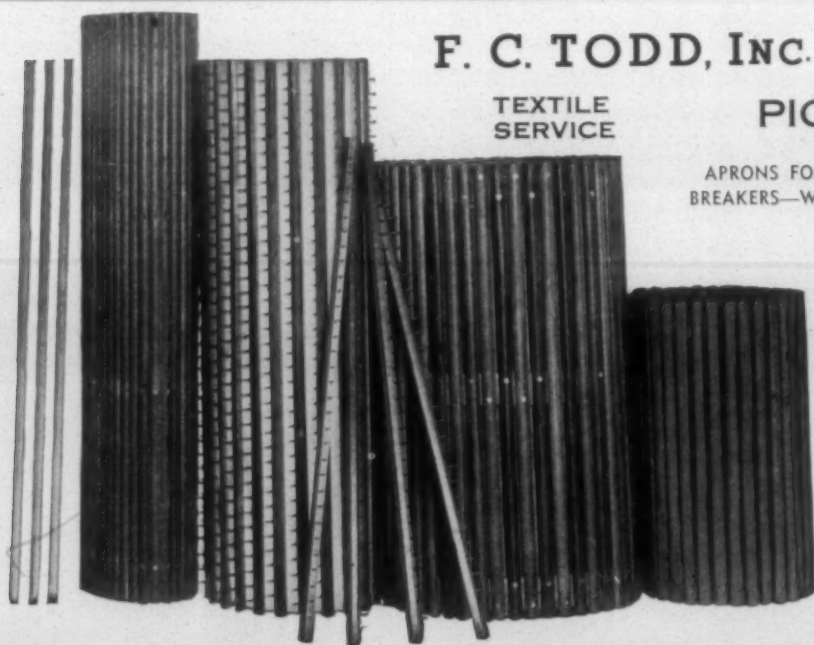
The new Accotex aprons will be shown in Greenville, S. C., at the Southern Textile Exposition, March 31st through April 5th.

Style Show, Textile School, N. C. State College, Raleigh

The February issue of the National Geographic Magazine, in its story of Cotton: Foremost Fiber in the World, carried two colored illustrated pictures of young ladies who took part in the 1940 Style show at State College. These pictures were designated as "Co-eds make their own from cotton their fathers grew and their classmates wove," also "Design for Living—Tennis, street wear, housework, and evening gowns—all of cotton."

All the fabrics used were designed and woven by students in the Textile School of North Carolina State College. Other garments modeled by students in the Style Show were made from rayon, spun rayon, and mixtures of wool and spun rayon.

The 1941 Style Show will be held in Pullen Hall at State College on Thursday, April 24th, when about 150 young ladies from the home economics departments of ten North Carolina colleges will model garments in which all the material used has been dyed, designed and woven by students in this school. This is one of the outstanding events of the college year and demonstrates the theoretical and practical instruction given to Textile students at State College.



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Textile Merchandising

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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—The gray cloth situation is somewhat cloudy at the present time, with many differences in opinion as to what will be the outcome of some of the factors that are furnishing the cloudiness.

One thing that is contributing to the uncertainty of the future is the announcement on the part of some of the labor organizers that they plan to insist on the present minimum wage of 32½ cents being increased to 40 cents in the near future. The decision of the Supreme Court upholding the constitutionality of the Wage and Hour Law has added impetus to this movement. Such a disruption of wage schedules would not be welcome even in the normal operation of the law, but to force it sooner than expected would be definitely disrupting.

In a recent letter to his customers, Wm. D. Anderson, of the Bibb Mfg. Co., stated: " * * * It seems reasonable to conclude that cotton for consumption this season is fairly well stabilized at around present prices. * * * The demand for goods is definitely strengthening, and the price tendency is upward. Our own government is buying enormous quantities of cotton textiles, and the British have been taking a lot of our goods. Both will want vastly larger quantities as time passes.

"The demand for goods to supply the normal need of civilians should assume boom proportions as merchants and converters realize the situation and begin to lay in some stocks. I feel sure that the textile machinery in place in the United States today will be taxed to its utmost capacity to supply the needs of all who will come to us for goods.

"There are many lines of goods for industrial uses where anything like early delivery is already impossible. I think the situation in many lines for store distribution is some easier but will soon get tighter."

There is a bill before the General Assembly of South Carolina, the purpose of which is to allow the operation on Sunday of textile mills working on Government contracts. The proposal would give the Labor Commissioner power for a year after its enactment to determine what plants should be exempted from the non-Sunday regulation. If this is enacted, and mills should adopt it, it is thought that the labor cost would be up substantially because of the payment of time-and-a-half for overtime on such work.

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

Selling Agents

40-46 Leonard St., New York

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia.—Sales of two-ply combed yarn during the past 20 days, partly estimated, total more than in the entire month of January, running about one-third greater than the total shipments since February 1st. Shipments have been slightly ahead of production, despite the fact that the combed yarn mills in February have been working more spindles and a greater number of hours per week than at any previous time in years.

The combed yarn mills now have, on the average, about 24 weeks of unfilled orders, having sold since the 1st of February nearly four weeks' more production than they currently made. It is to be noted that the buying since January 1st of combed yarns has been very largely for non-military purposes. It is indicated that the complete February sales of combed yarn, single and ply, will run at least 20 per cent above those of the like 1940 period.

Within recent days, manufacturers who have been trying to locate potential sources of combed yarn specified for Army part-cotton knitwear, 8.2-ounce twill, mosquito netting, etc., are reported to have found only very few spinners in a position to furnish yarn before July, whereas, deliveries of finished garments on some of these contracts must commence not later than May.

To a moderate degree, the prices of certain types of carded yarn have begun to reflect the strong situation in combed yarn.

Labor's efforts to force the present minimum wage of 32½ cents up to 40 cents in the near future may be disquieting news to manufacturers. Of course, such an effort could and probably would drag out over a considerable period of time, but at the same time it would be an expense and annoyance, and confusion to the general situation.

There continues to be confusion in the minds of some manufacturers as to the requirements of the Wage and Hour Law, and some of them may have been unwittingly violating some of its more obscure provisions. It is extremely difficult to implicitly obey a law so vague and so open to various conflicting interpretations by the men enforcing it.

One Southern manufacturer reports a visit to one of the enforcement officers in an effort to get a clear interpretation of some of the points of the law. In more than one situation the enforcement officer was unable to give a definite reply, saying that he could not afford to take the responsibility of a decision.

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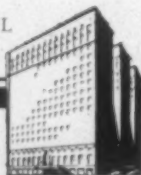
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Cotton Mill Production Formulae

(Continued from Page 10)

less than the theoretical delivery due to the contraction in length of the roving as it receives the twist, but it is not great enough on a roving frame to necessitate making allowance for it when figuring the production, as the tension draft between front roll and bobbins makes up for the loss. Figure 5, draft between FR and B is the tension draft.

To Ascertain the Contraction

A. First be sure that the tension of the ends is just right when investigating the contraction due to twist at the roving frames. The tension is the stretch or draft between the bobbins and the front or delivery roll. It should be as little as possible to keep the bobbins firm and of uniform diameter from empty to full, but should not be more than 1.7 inches per 100 inches of roving delivered on the bobbin which is a draft of $101.7 \div 100 = 1.017$.

Assuming the test is made on a roving frame with a front roll $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch diameter $= 3.53$ inches in circumference. B. Mark the roving at the bite of the roll and run 100 revolutions. Then take the bobbin off the frame and measure, see how many inches of roving 100 revolutions produces. The roll will deliver $100 \times 3.53 = 353$ inches but it will be less than that after receiving the twist with no tension draft, or if the ends are run slack when making the test. $100 - \text{then inches delivered on bobbin} \div 3.53 = \text{the per cent contraction}$.

Using the Machinery Builder's Production Tables

The production tables of the roving frame builders are made up for roving with standard twist, and it seems that they all agree on a standard spindle speed for the different gauge or bobbin sizes, and the allowance of 15 minutes per set for necessary stoppage.

As the stoppage cannot be as great on a frame of 100 spindles as it is on one with 160 spindles, the stoppage they allow must be considered the average.

Some mills use extra help to assist in doffing in order to reduce the time required. These and other variations in practice by the mill management makes it necessary for them to create standards of their own to suit existing conditions.

Allowance of 15 minutes per set stoppage makes the percentage of time lost different for every count or hank roving on the same frame.

Standard spindle speed, and standard twist per inch, creates or makes standard front roll speed. Some mills operate the roving frames with standard spindle speed, but due to the length of the staple or grade of the cotton, they are forced to operate with more than standard twist, which of necessity lowers the front roll speed, and also the theoretical delivery of the roll.

When this is the case a new production table should be provided to suit the speed. There are very few mills operating with the speeds and change gears listed in the production tables, but this does not suggest that the tables are wrong, as they cannot arrange production data to suit conditions they know nothing about.

Therefore, the tables must be adjusted or new ones created.

For example:

A leading machinery builder's production tables for a 10×5 roving frame producing 1.25 hank roving, with a front roll speed 161 r.p.m. and a spindle speed 850 r.p.m. The production per spindle shows, sets per day 5.75. Hanks per day 10.79. Pounds per day 8.63. What should be the proportionate production for a 10×5 frame producing the same hank roving with a front roll speed of 155 r.p.m.? The problem can be solved with the following formula:

$$D = \frac{A \times C}{B}$$

A=Catalogue production. B=Catalogue speed. C=Mill speed, and D=Mill production. Substituting figures for letters:

$$D \text{ for sets per day} = \frac{5.75 \times 155}{161} = 5.53$$

$$D \text{ for hanks per day} = \frac{10.79 \times 155}{161} = 10.38$$

$$D \text{ for pounds per day} = \frac{8.63 \times 155}{161} = 8.30$$

The mill production can also be arrived at the percentage way

$$\frac{155.00}{161} = .9627 \times 5.75 = 5.53 \text{ sets.}$$

$$.9627 \times 10.79 = 10.38 \text{ hanks}$$

$$.9627 \times 8.63 = 8.30 \text{ pounds}$$

(To be continued)

Technologists Needed By The Government

The U. S. Civil Service Commission has announced an open competitive examination to secure Technologists for National Defense work. Difficulty is being experienced in filling positions in such branches of technology as explosives, fuels, plastics, rubber, minerals, and textiles. Persons qualified in these branches are particularly urged to file application. Applications will be rated as received until December 31, 1941.

The duties of the positions include the planning, conducting, and reporting of investigation or research in some specialized branch of technology such as explosives, fuels, plastics, rubber, minerals, and textiles; or the testing, designing, or manufacturing of the materials essential for the successful operation of an industrial plant where such plant operation is based on some specialized branch of technology. Applicants must have completed a four-year college course with specialized major study except that they may substitute, year for year, for the required education, professional experience in the appropriate fields of science, engineering, or technology. In addition, applicants must have had a certain number of years of professional experience in appropriate fields, the number of years varying with the grade of technologist; graduate study in an appropriate field may be substituted for a part of this experience.

The positions to be filled are in several grades with salaries ranging from \$2,600 to \$5,600 a year. Competitors will not be given a written test but will be rated upon their education and experience.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners at any first- or second-class postoffice, or from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

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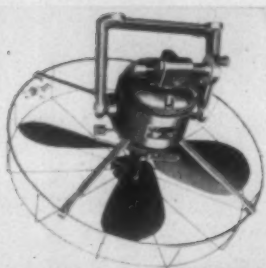
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Proctor & Schwartz Buys Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.

The Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co., manufacturers of "Hurricane" drying and finishing machinery, has discontinued business. Their patterns, drawings, engineering data, patents and inventory have been bought by Proctor & Schwartz, Inc., of Philadelphia, builders of "Proctor" drying equipment.

The personnel of the Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co. has also been taken into the Proctor & Schwartz organization, and will operate as the Philadelphia Drying Machinery Division of Proctor & Schwartz, Inc.

This arrangement will continue to give present users of Hurricane equipment a dependable and reliable source of supply for repair parts, additions to their machines, or duplicate machines. Several types of Hurricane equipment will continue to be offered in improved design and construction.

Cotton Textile Output, Employment and Wages in 1939 Under 1937

Washington.—Cotton textile manufacturers reported a moderate decrease in employment, wages and production for 1939 as compared with 1937, according to preliminary figures compiled from returns of the Census of Manufactures for 1939 and released by Vergil D. Reed, acting director of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

These industries, as constituted for census purposes, include establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of the following classes of products: Cotton broad woven fabrics (over 12 inches in width) including fishnets and seines; cotton narrow fabrics (either in the gray or finished), such as webbing, tape, trimmings, bindings, shoe and corset laces, etc., cotton yarn, and cotton thread. The 1937 figures have been revised because of the reclassification of some establishments to make them comparable with the 1939 figures.

Wage earners primarily engaged in manufacturing in this industry group in 1939 were 409,317, a decrease of 8.1 per cent compared with 445,501 reported for 1937, and their wages, \$292,536,218, were less than the 1937 figure, \$332,187,819, by 11.9 per cent. These decreases may be partly accounted for by the fact that the 1939 Census of Manufactures questionnaire, for the first time, called for the personnel employed in distribution, construction, etc., activities separately from the manufacturing employees of the plants. It is not known how many of the wage earners for 1937 were engaged in distribution and construction, and how many were engaged in manufacturing. Employees of the plants reported as engaged in distribution and construction for 1939 are not included in this report but will be included in the final report.

The value of products of these industries for 1939 amounted to \$1,168,171,469, a decrease of 12.9 per cent compared with \$1,340,646,395 reported for 1937.

The Marketing Certificate Plan—A Farmer's Tariff

(Continued from Page 7)

It is true that we have State barriers or tariffs on certain commodities which are growing in destructive influence and tending to throttle the free flow of domestic trade. The public in general disapproves of these barriers. The National Government has taken cognizance of these measures and has informally discussed legislation which would make such conditions impossible. Oleomargarine is one of the most outstanding examples of this with its handicap in Wisconsin.

The Marketing Certificate Plan is a barrier tax on a commodity which would cause a terrific dislocation in product use of cotton. It is true that the U. S. Government levies an internal revenue tax on tobacco and tobacco products, on certain alcoholic beverages and perhaps certain other products. For these there are no substitutes—those who want to use them must use them or nothing else. Nor are they material necessities for human comfort and living such as clothing. At any rate these collections go into the general fund. They are fixed and collected in the regular channels of government procedure.

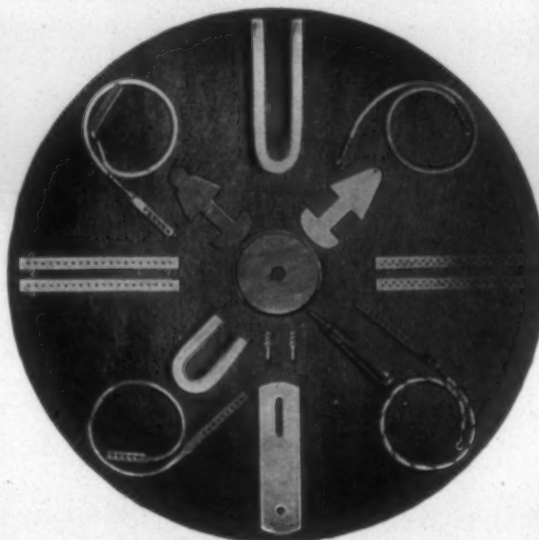
Without making the story too long, we think that we have indicated some of the comparisons and lack of comparisons between the tariff and the Marketing Certificate Plan. After a careful study of the speech by Secretary Wicard, we are of the opinion that he is doubtful about the efficacy and value of the plan. It cures nothing but increases the trouble. He realizes that agriculture is divided into two great classes—the commercial growers and the great "run of mine" small farmers. The Marketing Certificate harms the commercial grower less than it does the small farmer. He says that "we commercial farmers must help and encourage our less fortunate fellow farmers wherever they may be located, to grow the things they need for their actual well-being. The next thing that we must do is to help them find the opportunity to receive enough cash income from some source to maintain a decent way of living." He then launched into a discussion of "Agricultural Adjustment." Among his concluding paragraphs are these:

"There is one phase of the agricultural adjustment problem to which too little attention has been paid and it is a phase that offers real possibilities, in my opinion. Certainly it presents a challenge.

"I refer to the field of the underfed and poorly clothed people in cities and on farms. There is an opportunity in our nation where we can, unhampered by world relationships and completely unmindful of the war if you please, find an outlet for many of our so-called surpluses. In his recent message before Congress, the President named four kinds of freedom. One of those was freedom from want. With 20 million people living on an average of 5 cents per meal, we can hardly say that the American people are free from want now. Tremendous gains have been made in bridging the gap between the wants of this needy group and our highly efficient production methods. But we have made only a step. Now if we will use the same ingenuity in finding new ways of increasing consumption that we have used in developing new methods of production, I

(Continued on Page 42)

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The Marketing Certificate Plan—A Farmer's Tariff

(Continued from Page 39)

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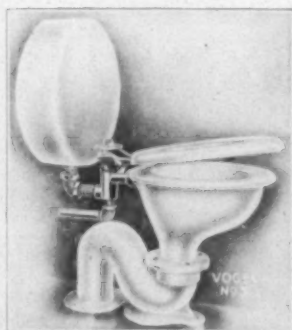
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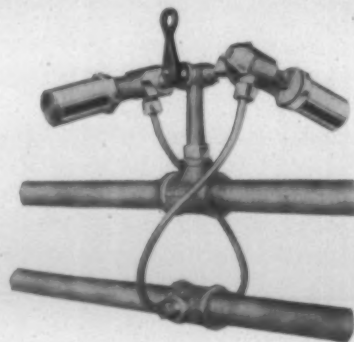
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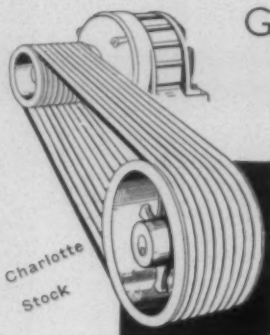
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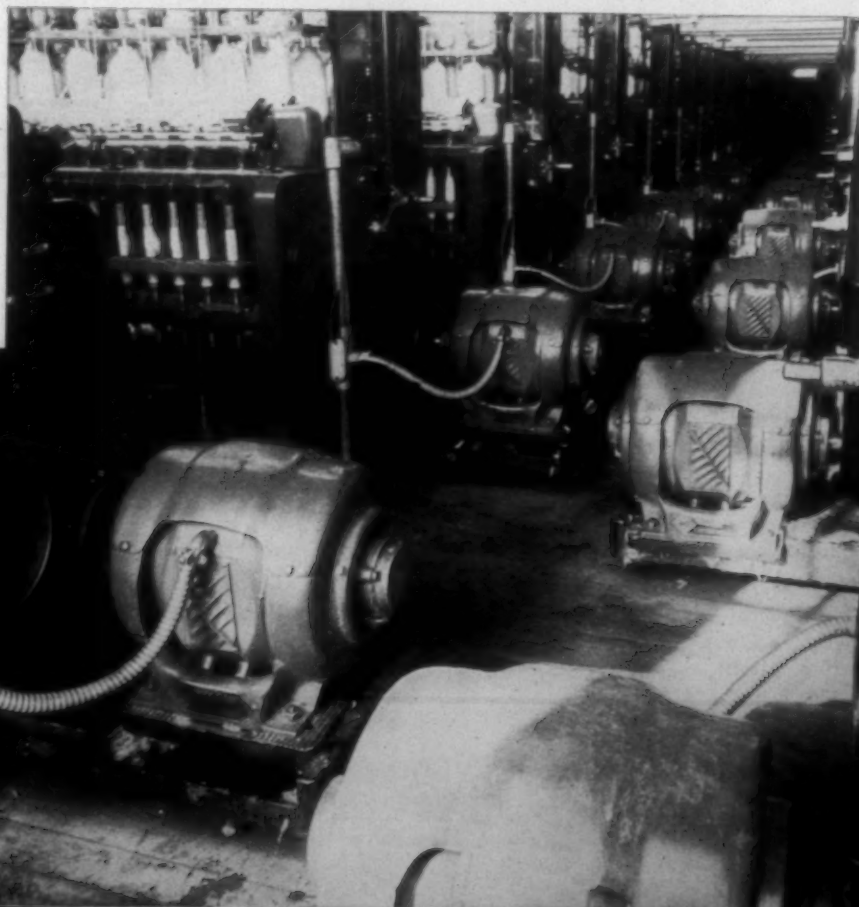
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